Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 15,794 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BRITISH FORCES ROUTED IN DRIVE AGAINST BURMA

Staggering Defeat in Arakan Coastal Region Reported by Italian Scribe

INDIAN UNITS SURRENDER

Enemy Frantic at Defense Maneuvers in Fear of Japanese Attacks

Anglo-Indian forces attempting to break into Burma along the Arakan coastal region border were miserably beaten back by Japanese Forces recently, according to a correspondent of the Italian newspaper Piccolo, who on March 16 wired to his paper an account of the battle in the Arakan mountain district west of Burma, says a Rome dispatch to Domei. The correspondent writes:

"The British expeditionary forces in India have been dealt a really stunning blow in the battle spreading over the Burma-Indian border. They advanced toward Akyab along the littoral district of Arakan, but were easily repulsed by the Japanese forces.

The Japanese forces on several occasions launched intensive attacks on the invaders and brought heavy pressure to bear on the district several miles north of Rathedaung, where the left wing of the British forces is entrenched. The severest battle is being fought there.

Americans Participating

"The forces opposing the Japanese are equipped with about 50 armored cars and a large number of mountain guns. About 70 per cent of the forces is composed of soldiers from the Union of South Africa and Indian troops. A fairly large number of American officers also are taking part in the battle.

"Having learned that the British forces were arranging preparations for attack, the Japanese took the initiative and started a lightning drive, securing strategic advantage ever the enemy. At least 12 British armored cars were destroyed and the remaining fled. The South African Union troops consisted mainly of negroes, who took to flight, pell mell at the sight of the furious onset of these Japanese soldiers. These negro troops were replaced by Indian soldiers, but were easily beaten by a fusillade of Japanese artillery. Several Indian contingents surrendered without any resistance. In cooperation with the ground force, Japanese Air Units are making futile the attempt of British air forces to attack the supply routes."

In extreme fear of the Japanese attacks in the border area between Assam and Burma, the enemy garrison is conducting constant training in defensive maneuvers.

In spite of the enemy's bombastic claim to recapture Burma, they are extremely scared of the Japanese, stated a newspaper correspondent of a neutral country who recently visited the enemy garrison in Assam, according to the Mainichi.

Through the many centuries of Indian history, its eastern frontier has never been used as a military base but with the commencement of the current war, its military value both as an offensive and a defensive base has greatly increased. Here at present the Imperial Forces and the Anti-Axis nations are pointing their daggers at each other.

It is rumored that the British commander in that area is conducting defense maneuvers in anticipation of the Japanese attacks.

Enemy Frantic

At Imphal where anti-aircraft guns are placed, the enemy is frantically practicing firing in anticipation of Japanese attacks. It is said that the Japanese Air Forces sometime ago dropped here numberless propaganda leaflets instead of bombs which caused a sensation among the residents in that vicinity.

In Calcutta airfield many fighter planes are massed in anticipation of Japanese aerial attacks. In the defense zone in Calcutta, the British army is undertaking military training day after day. A certain British officer stated that they were now constructing new highways in preparation for defensive campaigns, but added that he was afraid the roads might be utilized by the Japanese for their advance.

U.S.-Soviet Rift Widening As Eden, Hull Stage Farce

Britain, America Believed Planning Joint Measures to Check Ambitions of Russia; Incompatible Principles Add Confusion to Anti-Axis Camp

By a Diplomatic Commentator

One of the most significant and interesting developments in the world today is the ever-widening rift in the enemy camp which has become especially marked of late between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Approximately six weeks have gone by since the dramatic close of the "Casablanca comedy" which was staged in by the two famous "international actors," Roosevelt and Churchill. True to the famous saying, "A drowning man will catch at a straw," both Uncle Sam and John Bull now seem to be desperately attempting to regain their reputation which was lost in the Casablanca conference, a meeting which unquestionably proved to be a disappointment to Moscow and Chungking. The stage of the second "Anglo-American drama" this time has been shifted to Washington from the former theater at Casablanca. And here in the newly-enacted play American Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are playing the chief roles in place of Roosevelt and Churchill who starred in the former act.

The sort of act these two actors are now playing in the American capital is quite obvious, for it was immediately after American Ambassador to Moscow William H. Standley made a sensational declaration openly expressing the United States' dissatisfaction over the Soviets' "insincere" attitude toward the former's aid that Britain's proud diplomat, Major Anthony Eden, hurriedly repaired to Washington. Reports emanating from various reliable sources indicate that though Churchill's trusted representative may ostensibly be working hard toward the betterment of the strained American-Soviet relations, inwardly he is actually primarily concerned with conferring with the Washington Government leaders regarding the Anglo-American joint pressure to be brought to bear upon the Soviet Union to frustrate the territorial demands that are sure to be made if it ever happens that the Soviets win the present German-Soviet war.

As long as the Washington and London Government leaders indulge in such machinations and as long as irrevocable differences exist between the Anglo-American powers and the Soviet Union, there will always be friction in the enemy camp. Nobody can believe that a man of such intelligence as Anthony Eden, who rose to his power in his thirties, is entirely unaware of the impossibility of the complete harmonization of bolshevism and democracy. Nor would anybody suppose that a man of Eden's calibre is dreaming the empty dream of creating a "Paradise" by mixing such incompatible principles as bolshevism, capitalism, democracy and Christianity.

Thus viewed, it is apparent that the United States is finding it exceedingly difficult to deal with the Soviets. This is manifest in the recent remarks of United States Vice-President Wallace who said: "In order to make Anglo-American-Soviet cooperation really possible, the Soviets first of all must voluntarily and willingly abandon their sinister scheme of world-wide bolshevization." And for that matter, Britain also seems to be in a dilemma—whether to maintain its policy of currying favor with Stalin in violation of the notorious Atlantic Charter and also at the sacrifice of the many refugee governments now taking shelter in London, or daring to allow the Soviet Union to leave the Anglo-American camp in faithful observance of the Charter.

As things stand today, no sensible observer of the swiftly changing international situation can believe that there is anything tangible and worthwhile in the reported "earnest discussion" of various post-war issues among the American, British, Chungking and Soviet representatives in Washington.

Men of Sunken Soviet Ship Tell Of Attack By American Submarine

Members of Kohla Express Gratitude for Rescue By Japanese Warship; Voice Burning Indignation At Ruthlessness of U.S. Undersea Craft

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE, March 17.—Burning with hatred for America and expressing true gratitude for being rescued by a Japanese warship, the four Soviet crew members of the Soviet ship Kohla, sunk on February 17 in the East China Sea by an American submarine, related their experiences in the unlawful attack and in the 17 days of drifting that followed.

The four: Chief Engineer Mochin, 33, Wireless Operator Rilenko, 42, Second Engineer Molechefski, 32, and Oiler Buatonoff, 20, are now being given careful and warm treatment by the Japanese authorities here.

When they were rescued their arms and legs were swollen from the long period of drifting and their uniforms were torn and tattered and dirty with oil and salt. Changing into clean and warm clothing supplied to them, they all declared that they did not believe they would be rescued, and repeatedly expressed their thanks.

The Soviet crewmen, in an interview with a reporter here declared: :

"Our ship, the Kohla, of 6,000 tons, was hurrying to Kamchatka. At about 11 p.m. on the night of February 17, a tremendous shock almost knocked us out of bed, and we heard a terrific explosion. Immediately we tried to wireless but by that time the wireless apparatus was already wrecked and the ship was listing heavily.

"It was only some minutes after we were attacked that the Khola went under the waves and nothing is known of what became of the rest of the crew. We were barely able to get ourselves on the lifeboat. And later we were rescued by a Japanese warship. Thinking of it now, it all seems like a dream.

Adrift 17 Days

"We drifted for 17 days. We sustained life by eating chocolates and biscuits but because we did not have any drinking water we were later unable to swallow our food. Sleepiness plagued us but by encouraging each other we did all we could to keep on.

"When the Japanese warship came toward us on March 5, we could not even talk and merely shed tears of happiness. We were unable to move under our own power and were almost carried aboard the warship. We do not know how we can express our gratitude for the warm treatment given us aboard the warship. And we are overwhelmed with gratitude for the aid given us by the authorities here.

"America always talks about humanism, but it was an American submarine which attacked us. We boil inside with hatred for this flagrantly unlawful act. Considering the time and place, we believe firmly that it was an American submarine. The Japanese warship is

(Continued on Page 2)

TANI STRESSES PEOPLE'S ROLE IN NEW ORGANS

Says Government's Decisions Made in Full Consideration Of Civilian Opinions

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Declares Future Success of Systems Depends on Complete Cooperation

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, in a statement issued on Wednesday declared that the establishment of the Cabinet Advisers system, Wartime Economic Council and the Administrative Inspection system was decided upon by the Government in full consideration of the opinions of civilian circles.

At the same time he stressed that the future success of the new organs will depend on the cooperation of the Government and people.

The statement follows:

"The Government has been effecting various measures for the increasing and strengthening of war power, centered around the expansion of important production, and now to complete absolutely the administrative wartime structure, it has been decided to adjust the related laws; two laws and one Imperial Ordinance. The Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and the Law governing provisons pertaining to licenses, permissions and the like, and the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases Ordinance have been promulgated and will take effect immediately.

"In the usage of these laws, their contents are extremely important, and they will have a deep connection with actual management of the various productive industries. Therefore the Government, with careful preparations and much thought, has taken this up using the entire faculties of the related administrative organs to make perfect the laws. The Government has considered the helpful opinions which arose during the discussions in the Diet and other opinions, has taken in fully the constructive opinions stated by civilian authorities, and going a step further has gained their positive cooperation and has done everything to make these laws perfect.

"Thus it has been decided to select several Cabinet Advisors, from among the leaders of economic production circles and have them act as Advisers to the Prime Minister to aquaint the Prime Minister fully with the situation in business circles in his carrying out of political affairs, and at the same time to facilitate the truly positive cooperation of the business circles.

"With the establishment of the Cabinet Advisers system, it has been decided to abolish the Cabinet Councillor system, which at present is not in actual operation.

"And further accompanying the establishment of the Cabinet Advisers system, a Wartime Economic Council will be formed with Cabinet approval, to act as an advisory organ to the Prime Minister concerning the management of wartime economy centered around the application of the Cabinet Advisers system.

"The Wartime Economic Council consists of the Cabinet Advisers and

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, March 18, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

New Advisers' System

NIPPON SANGYO—It goes without saying that the most important national demand in wartime is the increasing and strengthening of fighting power. It is clear that the reason why the Government, in order to centralize productive administration, presented the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act to the 81st Diet, and the reason why the Diet passed this, was because the objective was to increase and strengthen war power.

The Government has now abolished the Cabinet Council system and established the Cabinet Adviser System and has appointed seven representative personages as Advisers. It has also established a Wartime Economic Council made up of Cabinet Ministers and Cabinet Advisers, and that it has set up an Administrative Inspection system. We approve these steps from the bottom of our hearts.

The new system can be regarded as the Government's careful attitude to have it act as an automatic adjuster to the vast powers given the Prime Minister. The powers and actual characters of the Advisers will of course be of great importance. The personages selected are appropriate and much can be expected.

The Government expects to smooth out the wartime economic administration by the new system. It goes without saying that both the Government and whole people must hold themselves responsible for the production increase. It is up to the Government to lead the policy to an effective direction.

3 WARTIME ORGANS CREATED FOR PRODUCTIVITY EXPANSION AND ALL AROUND COOPERATION

Tojo Says Move Taken To Bolster Nation's Fighting Power

TO USE ALL TALENT

Innovations Will Increase Confidence in Government, Yuki Says

In a statement issued regarding the establishment of the Cabinet Advisers system and other organs, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo on Wednesday stressed that the primary purpose of the new measures is to strengthen the nation's fighting power toward the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

His statement follows:

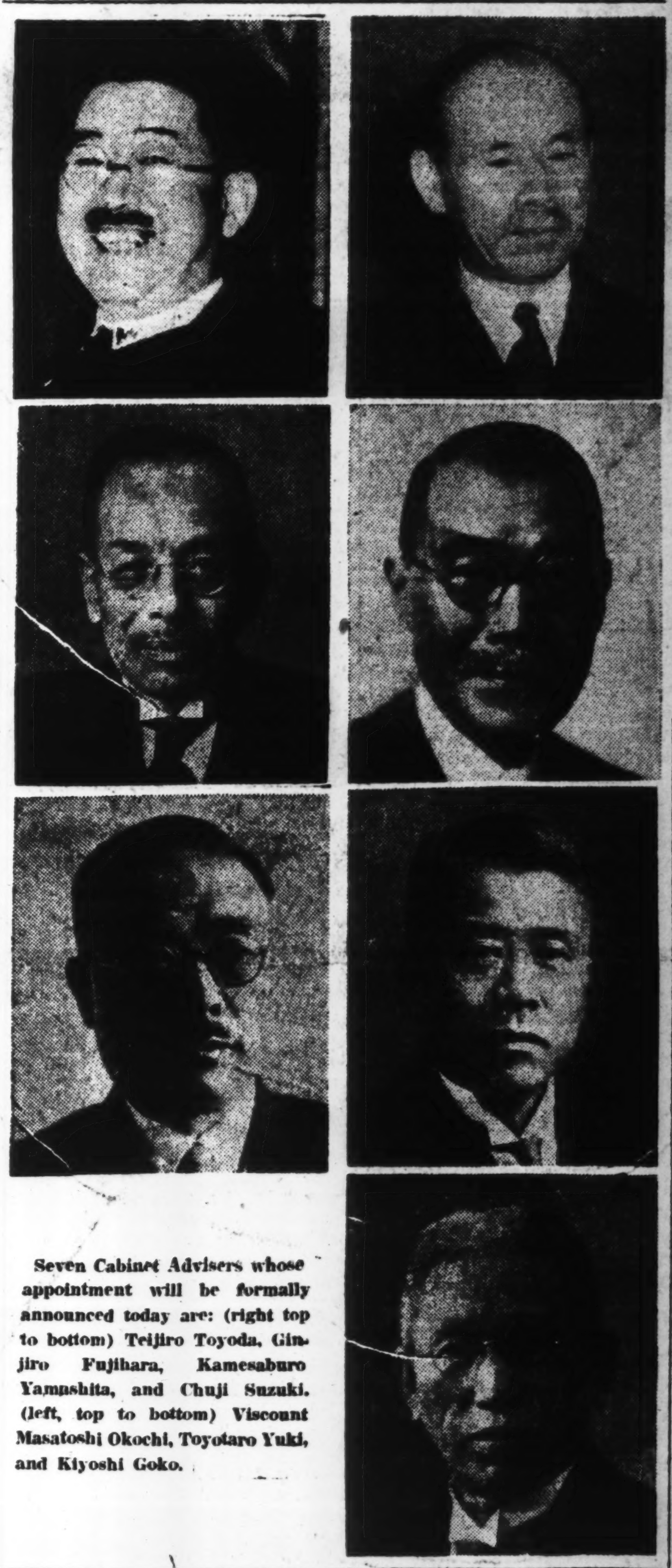
"It is needless to say that the increase and strengthening of fighting power is an indispensable condition for the complete prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The war situation is continuously developing. The increase and strengthening of fighting power is a matter of utmost urgency. In order to meet the situation the Government framed the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and the Wartime Administrative Power Special Cases Ordinance. The measures were closely and thoroughly examined and approved by the Imperial Diet and the Privy Council. Then steps were taken to obtain the Imperial sanction to the enactment of the measures.

"These measures are such that they will not bring about the results desired unless they are operated with a regard for actualities. In view of this it has been arranged for the inauguration of a temporary system of advisors to the Cabinet. Under the system the views of civilians of knowledge and of experience to be consulted and these persons will be enabled to participate in making plans for the execution of administrative affairs and in the conduct of those affairs. It has been decided to establish a Wartime Economic Council in order to insure that there will be elasticity in the operation of this system, that there will be a full performance of the functions of Cabinet advisers and that national affairs concerning the operation of wartime economy will be conducted smoothly and appropriately.

"On the other hand it was recognized as a policy which would be greatly helpful to the complete execution of the War of Greater East Asia to increase and strengthen fighting power, secure the living of the people, investigate with a view to ascertaining the extent to which important policies have been realized under war conditions and inquire into the state of discipline. It has now been arranged for a new system for the inspection of administration to be placed in effect. In this way arrangements have been made for the enforcement of the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act, Special Licenses and Permission Disposal Act, Wartime Administrative Power Special Cases

(Continued on Page 2)

Will Assist Cabinet



Seven Cabinet Advisers whose appointment will be formally announced today are: (right top to bottom) Teijiro Toyoda, Ginjiro Fujihara, Kamesaburo Yamashita, and Chuji Suzuki. (left, top to bottom) Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Toyotaro Yuki, and Kiyoshi Goko.

CABINET ADVISERS SYSTEM

The System of Provisional Establishment of Cabinet Advisers which will be announced by the Government today consists of three articles and a supplementary regulation. Details are:

Article 1. Several advisers shall be appointed in the Cabinet provisionally to permit them to participate in important affairs concerning the enforcement of State business by the Prime Minister with reference to the production expansion of vital war materials and the workings of other wartime economic matters for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The Cabinet Advisers are to be selected from among experienced and talented persons and appointed on Imperial nomination.

Article 2. The Cabinet Advisers shall be accorded the treatment of the "Shinnin" rank.

Article 3. The Prime Minister can make officials of the Cabinet or officials working in the Cabinet in accordance with Article 4 of the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Case Ordinance assist the official work of the Advisers.

Supplementary Regulations

This ordinance shall be enforced on the day of its promulgation. The regulations concerning the Provisional Cabinet Advisory Council shall be abolished.

The Wartime Administrative Powers Special Case Ordinance also will be promulgated today to go into effect immediately. This ordinance provides among others that the Prime Minister is permitted to issue necessary orders to the Ministers concerned, when he deems it necessary for the Government to adopt measures for the production expansion of iron, steel, coal, light metal, ships, aircraft and other vital materials for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Prime Minister is also permitted to assume part of authority vested with various Ministers concerning labor, materials, motor power and capital with special reference to the production expansion of the above-mentioned materials or to let Ministers of other Ministries to act for him.

U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—The United States Navy Department announced today that on February 28 one middle-sized American merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by an Axis submarine in the Atlantic.

P.I. to Open Bus Service

Domei

MANILA, March 16.—The Bureau of Land Transportation announced that eight public bus lines in Luzon Island will be opened on March 18. They include one line in Central Luzon and seven lines in Southern Luzon.

Cabinet Advisers System And Wartime Economic Council Set Up

AIMS VICTORY IN WAR

Administration Inspection Also Established to Perfect Discipline

A Cabinet Advisers system, Wartime Economic Council and Administrative Inspection system were instituted by Imperial ordinances promulgated today. Formal decision on these matters was taken by the Cabinet and the sanction of the Throne obtained Wednesday.

With this year assigned to the momentous task of deciding the course of the World War, the Government and people of Japan are expediting united efforts to build up a system of perfect unity for the destruction of the United States and Britain and construction of a new order in Greater East Asia. In accordance with these aims the Government had been making various preparations for building up the fighting strength of the nation as quickly as possible. Today, it promulgated the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and the Law governing Provisional Measures pertaining to Licenses, Permission and the Like, which were passed by the Diet session which had just ended its business, and the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases Ordinance, the epochal production boost instrument approved by the Privy Council. All these measures are designed to suport each other in the positive mobilization of the wisdom and experience of the people for productivity expansion.

Approved by Privy Council

In order to implement these laws and ordinances, the Government had submitted to the Privy Council for Imperial reference a Cabinet Advisers system, Wartime Economic Council and Administrative Inspection system and Wednesday morning they were passed by the plenary session of the Privy Council without amendment. At the Cabinet meeting held from 10.30 a.m. the same day, they were duly adopted and with Imperial sanction promulgated today to take effect at once.

At the same time seven persons, all of high reputation in financial and industrial quarters, were selected as Cabinet Advisers. They were Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company; Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Industrial Machine Control Association and president of the Riken Research Institute; Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation; Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamashita Steamship Company; Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd.: and Chuji Suzuki president of the Chemical Industry Control Association. Their formal appointments were to be made today.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister and concurrently President of the Board of Information Masayuki Tani issued statements on the Cabinet action.

Thus the instruments promulgated today are: the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and Law governing Provisional Measures pertaining to Licenses, Permission, and the Like, which had been passed by the Diet, and three Imperial ordinances on Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases, Cabinet Advisers system and Administrative Inspection system.. The rules of the Wartime Economic Council were announced not as an Imperial ordinance, but as a Cabinet decision.

In his speech on general administrative policy in the Diet, Prime Minister Tojo had said: "The guiding spirit of the Government for the expansion and strengthening of fighting power is to place implicit trust in the spontaneous will of the 100,000,000 people of the nation and to give it full play. In order to expand and strengthen fighting power, I am aware that it is an urgent matter to gather together the wisdom and experience of wide circles of people. Especially in view of the success of the Greater East Asia Construction Council, I shall en

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE HAILS TOJO AS INSPIRING LEADER

Dramatist Likens Visit to Nanking to 'Star From East' for Asia's Millions

"Like a star from the east" Premier General Hideki Tojo's recent visit to China threw a guiding light in the path of the 300-million Chinese people and the one billion Asiatics marching forward toward the mighty Asiatic renaissance to come, declares Lui Yu-sheng, one of the foremost dramatists in China today in describing his overwhelming emotions and those of his fellow countrymen following the historic visit of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo to his country in an article appearing in the Asahi Shimbun on Wednesday.

The article of the noted dramatist reads as follows:

"This was an event which rocked the whole of China, nay, the whole of East Asia. The Prime Minister of our ally Japan, General Hideki Tojo, visited our country. He came to meet our President Wang Ching-wei the leaders of the National Government. Sincerity was his message.

"Now that he has departed, I wish to express through the humble medium of my pen the gratitude and hope of the Chinese people in connection with the historic visit.

Great Joy Felt

"We wish first of all to express the overwhelming emotions and joy which we feel at this first visit of a Japanese Prime Minister since the conclusion of the Japanese-Sino Basic Agreement.

"This visit was an expression of a great passion and of an earnest hope for cooperation. It was motivated by a burning desire for mutual existence and co-prosperity. Not only before the China Affair but also after the Affair, there has never been an event such as this in the diplomatic history of our two countries.

"How deeply all the Chinese people were moved and inspired when they learned about the visit of Prime Minister Tojo is something which cannot be described in words and something which transgresses the worldly sphere of human vocabulary.

"Our President Wang Ching-wei, too, has visited the country of our noble ally Japan, and on each of his visits he has received the wholehearted welcome of the people.

"Although we were not able to welcome the visiting Prime Minister in the same manner as did our friends when our president visited them, the spiritual joy of the Chinese people compares equally with the fervor shown by our allies.

"We deeply regret that our distinguished visitor could not have stayed longer among us although we realize all too well the great sacrifice in precious time and energy which attended the Prime Minister's distant journey. However, as we recall the busy itinerary of the Prime Minister during his visit, we can honestly feel a keep sense of satisfaction in our hearts that we had truly been able to express our boundless friendship through our leaders.

China Doing Utmost

"Need I reiterate here that China under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei is today fighting a mutual war with Japan and that it is doing its utmost to fulfill its part in the alliance expressed by the phrases, 'Together in suffering as in pleasure' and 'Together in death as in life?' Not only in the military field but also in the field of ideology, the leaders of both Japan and China can rightfully claim that they possess a mutual understanding and also a mutual goal.

"At the same time that the visit of Prime Minister Tojo expresses this mutuality, it also personifies the goal toward which we are mutually striving in that it had as one of its goals the expression of respect for the entrance into the war by China.

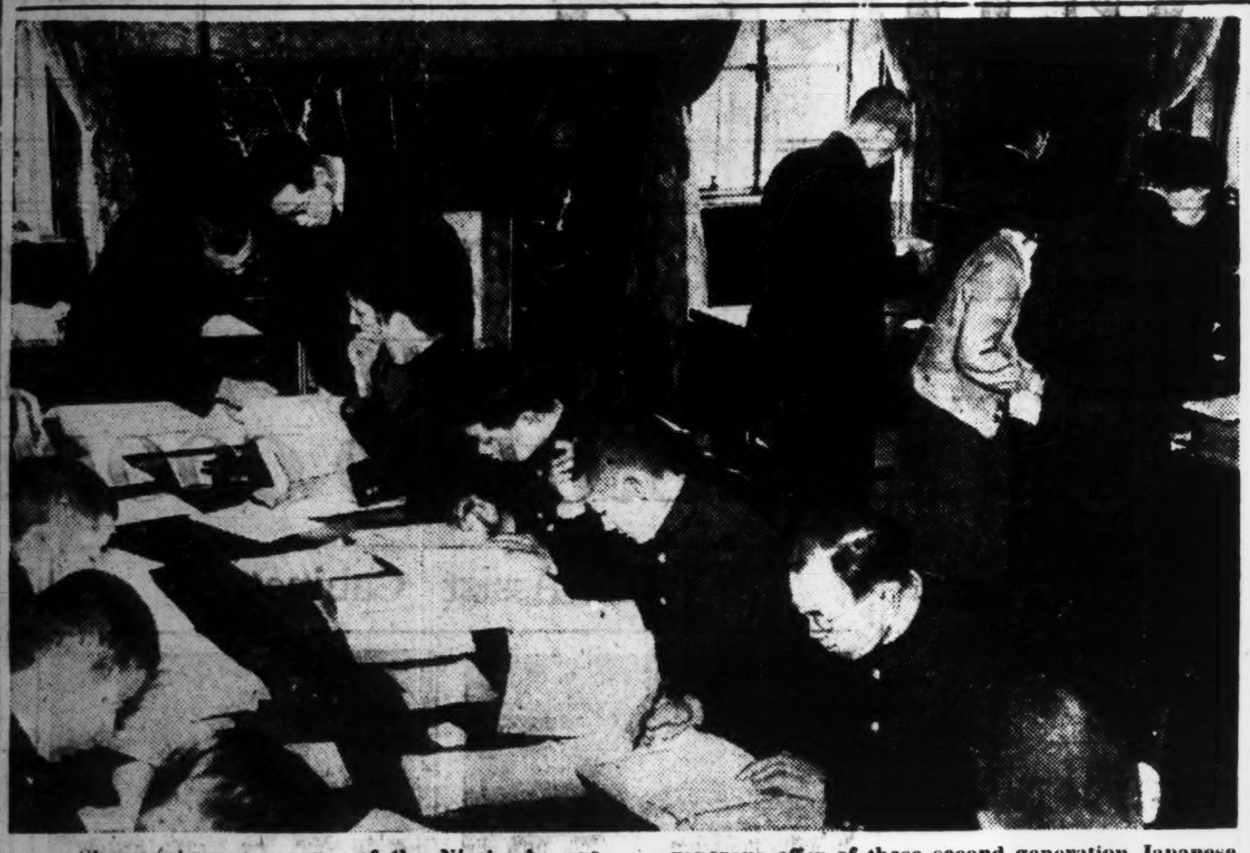
"The people of China have had the realization driven home fully that the Greater East Asia War is a challenge to the whole of East Asia. With this realization, they have had a fervent desire implanted in their hearts to repay two-fold the unselfish friendship of Prime Minister Tojo which made possible this absolute understanding of the significance of the Greater East Asia War.

"To be sure, our Chinese troops which are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese troops are suffering hardships. But the hardships of Prime Minister Tojo are a thousand times, nay 10-thousand times greater.

"We fervently pray that Prime Minister Tojo may continue to lead us in our just destiny of defending Asia in his present vigorous health and that he will gain for us a greater victory still and a greater glory.

"We hail the great genius and valiant spirit of Prime Minister Tojo, which is like a star from the east. His visit has not only marked a new era in the diplomatic relations between Japan and China, but has also achieved a far nobler result. It has given us the faith and courage to proclaim loudly the coming of that world of 'Taitung' (Universal Brotherhood) taught us by our ancient philosophers—that world which will begin with the materialization of a great brotherhood in East Asia."

Nisei Assist Red Cross



Shown above are some of the Nisei who are daily attending the Red Cross office in Shiba to translate and classify the numerous messages to interned Japanese abroad from their relatives and also those from enemy countries. Thanks to the generous offer of these second generation Japanese in donating their time, the work on these messages is expected to be finished shortly and they will be delivered to their destinations.

TELEGRAMS ARRIVE FROM ENEMY LANDS

Nisei Students Assist Red Cross Staff in Handling Letters From Abroad

With the arrival here through the International Red Cross at Geneva of more than 3,500 letters and telegrams from Japanese nationals interned in North and South America and Hawaii, more than 30 second generation Japanese in Tokyo have been donating their spare time in arranging and translating these messages at the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross at Shiba, Tokyo.

At the same time, more than 25,000 letters and telegrams addressed to Japanese in enemy countries have flooded the Red Cross offices throughout Japan and the translation and necessary arrangements for these messages are also being done by these Nisei.

The supervision of the work of translating and arranging the enormous number of incoming and outgoing messages has been taken over by Mrs. Renzo Sawada, Director of Nisei Rengo Kai and wife of the former Japanese Ambassador to France.

Mingled joy and sorrow accompanied the classification of the messages as California-born Yoneo Narumi of Waseda, Canadian-born Ishii of Keio and California-born Hiroshi Wakatake of Meiji found long-awaited notes from their interned parents.

Most of the Nisei who are at present daily attending the Red Cross office are students of various universities in Tokyo and are donating their time out of the post-examination holidays in their earnest desire to contribute to wartime Japan. Some of the girls have also taken a few hours off daily from their office work to contribute their share.

The distribution of the incoming messages to their destinations in Japan and the work on the outgoing messages are expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Also, 40,000 letters addressed to Axis and anti-Axis nationals residing or interned within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, arrived together with the mail for destinations within Japan.

AIR-RAID ALARM SOUNDED IN 2 PACIFIC COAST CITIES

Los Angeles, San Francisco Terrified Over False Report; Authorities Ridiculed

Much confusion was caused in Los Angeles, California when an air raid alarm was sounded at 2:08 p.m. Monday, according to a March 16 Domei report from Buenos Aires. The all clear siren blew thirty minutes later.

Colonel Henry Bier, commander of Southern California's air defense, later explained the alarm by saying, "The alarm was sounded because we received reports saying that a plane of unidentified nationality was sighted. The plane turned out to be an American plane." Reports indicate that the Americans are amazed at the stupidity of their authorities.

A similar alarm was sounded in San Francisco.

Publicity Body to Appropriate ¥230,000 To Push Ideological War Against Enemies

Sincerely desirous of contributing its share to the present ideological warfare being conducted by Japan, the Japan Travel Publicity Association at its committee meeting held Tuesday at the grand conference hall of the Railways Ministry, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, chairman of the committee, and some 20 others concerned, decided to appropriate a sum of ¥230,000 out of its total budget of ¥1,900,000 for the 1943 fiscal year to drive its ideological campaign forward not only in the Southern Regions, but also in the Axis Nations and neutral countries, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In this connection numerous publications and moving picture films will be utilized as bombshells for the ideological warfare, while various important cities in China and in the Southern Regions including Peking, Shanghai, Hanoi, Saigon, Manila and others will be converted into ideological war zones. Capable men will be dispatched to Shonan, Djarkarta and Rangoon where they are expected to exert their utmost in crushing enemy propaganda maneuvers.

In Berlin and Buenos Aires, propaganda material will be produced there in accordance with their respective demands. Already in Berlin, the Japanese films which were produced on the new line have proven a great success.

CHUNGKING FORCES GIVEN HEAVY BLOW

Suffered at Least 5 Million Dead, British M.P.'s Report to Parliament

The Chungking forces thus far have suffered a tremendous loss of men numbering at least 5,000,000 on the battlefields, according to reports submitted to the British Parliament by its members who visited Chungking last fall, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi.

The British members of Parliament pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek is avoiding a frontal warfare pending the completion of military preparations they added that while the United States has extended loans totaling £100,000,000 to Chungking, Britains loans to that regime thus far have amounted to only £50,000,000. They emphasized that Britain should lend more money to Chungking and also should send more planes to Chungking, whose air forces at the time of their visit consisted of 12 medium-sized bombers, 80 fighter planes and two reconnaissance planes.

Another Canton dispatch to the Mainichi states that Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, declared that the casualties of the Indian troops have totaled about 100,000 in both killed and wounded, and 60,000 or 70,000 are missing, being presumed to have been taken prisoner at Hongkong and Malai by the Japanese Forces.

A large formation of Japanese Air Units raided Wanhsien in Szechwan Province along the Yangtze River above Chungking on Tuesday afternoon and dropped many bombs on the city, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

A precautionary air-raid siren was blown at Chungking on Tuesday, but in 45 minutes the warning was lifted, says the same dispatch.

Men of Sunken Ship Tells of U.S. Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

a benefactor to our parents, wives, and children."

Saying this their eyes filled with tears of emotion. The men, given plenty of wine and tobacco, are recovering by the day. Outside of Oiler Buatonoff, the rescued Soviet sailors all have families at home and all declare their desire "to let them know that we were rescued by a Japanese warship." Chief Engineer Mochin's wife and two children were in Kharkov, and the Chief Engineer, hearing of the fall of Kharkov was melancholy and asked repeatedly to be informed of the news.

Since coming to this place the Soviet sailors have been spending their days on the warm lawn with Japanese officials in charge. They have brought tables and chairs out on the lawn and looking toward the prisoners' camp nearby they say with open and burning hate, "We don't even want to look at those . . . . !"

PARATROOPS' SCARE HITS YANKEES HARD

Kites Flown by Children on East Coast Mistaken for Axis Parachutists

Americans on the East Coast are in such a panicky state of mind over the daring feats of Axis submarines along the Atlantic seaboard that some have mistaken kites being flown by children for Axis parachutists making an invasion of the United States, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated March 17.

The recent intensification of Axis submarine warfare on anti-Axis commercial sea-lanes is now the source of acutest headache to the war leaders of the United States and Britain. Especially the inhabitants of the American Atlantic States have come to suffer over-wrought nerves on account of the daring exploits of U-boats in waters so close to them.

According to a Washington report received at Buenos Aires, a rumor of a mysterious parachutist attack on America was recently circulated among the East Coast population and the Federal Bureau of Investigation daily received reports of Axis paratroops dropping from the sky. On inquiry it was found that kites and birds had been mistaken for parachutes, serving as an eloquent testimony to the shaky state of nerves of Americans.

Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, exasperated by the cowardice of the people, on March 16 issued a statement clarifying that the mysterious parachutes said to have been seen on the East Coast were nothing but kites being flown by children, saying:

"At the Federal Bureau of Investigation we have been daily receiving utterly groundless warnings from various parts of the East Coast and the people of the East Coast are clearly suffering from over-wrought nerves. The Bureau is inquiring into every case but has invariably found that the alleged paratroops were either kites or birds. An extreme case was that of a farmer carrying an empty basket mistaken for a parachutist."

SUMATRA'S PROGRESS IN YEAR VERY RAPID

Oil Wells and Refineries Brought to Pre-War Level By Japanese

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MEDAN, March 16.—It is a full one year since Sumatra was brought completely under Japanese control.

In the interval the island has been rehabilitated to an extent which permits it to play the part, an important one, of a center for replenishing the important materials for Japan in wartime.

The coming fiscal year will see the island make a far greater contribution than it is making today toward the perfection of the structure needed to assist Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, judging by the statement issued by the authorities responsible for the Military Administration of Southern Regions.

Will Assist Japan

The anticipated development of Sumatra, a land repiete with resources of vital materials, means a phenomenal increase in the fighting power of Japan.

Oil tops the very long list of important materials of which there is an abundance in Sumatra.

There are few materials so important to a country engaged in a modern war as oil. Thus a drop of gasoline is often likened to a drop of blood.

According to the former Netherlands East Indies Government the production of oil in the East Indies in 1939 was approximately 8,000,000 tons. Sumatra contributed 66 per cent of the output. The principal oil wells of Sumatra are located in Palembang, in Djambi, on the east and in Atjeh.

More important of the oil wells and oil refineries in Sumatra had been completely occupied by Japan in March last year, according to the statement issued by the authorities responsible for the Military Administration of Southern Regions some time ago. The work of restoring these wells and refineries was set about at once.

By September all the men who had left their work on the oil fields and in the refineries when the Japanese came had been back in their old posts. This is a remarkable achievement on the part of the Japanese authorities, remembering the thoroughness with which the Dutch and their employers damaged the wells and refineries before they retreated

Will Produce More

The statement indicated that very shortly there will be a 100 per cent restoration of all oil drilling and refining equipment in the island and that it will not be long before the island produces more oil than when the Dutch were in control.

The military authorities are directly responsible for the management of oil wells and refineries in Sumatra. One may imagine the speed at which the work of restoring them is progressing and the activity which marks the refining of oil in the island.

There is quite a number of oil wells in the southeastern part of the island whose survey had been taken in hand by the old East Indies Government prior to the outbreak of war.

To know that there are oil fields in Sumatra is one thing, and to get oil from them is quite another. The fact of the matter is that most of the oil fields yet to be worked are located in jungleland. The exploitation of these fields becomes possible with the development of the interior of the island. It has been said that the oil resources of Sumatra are inexhaustible.

Sumatra also has an abundance of coal. According to the old East Indies Government the production of coal in Sumatra in 1938 was 970,000 tons, or two thirds the output of the East Indies. Of this amount the West Coast State produced 520,000 tons and Palembang State 450,000 tons. Nearly 150,000 tons of the output in Palembang State was sent to Singapore. Prior to the war it was held by experts that the deposits of coal in Palembang State were inexhaustible too.

Sumatra also has considerable resources of water power. There is Tabah Lake, twice the size of Lake Biwa in Japan. At the time of outbreak of war, the East Indies Government was thinking of utilizing the water in the lake to generate power. There are two big waterfalls in rivers from the lake. A survey of these falls by the military authorities has shown that they can be made to produce a tremendous amount of hydroelectric power. Work has started on a large power station at one of the falls.

On the first anniversary of Japan's occupation of Sumatra which fell on March 13, the Medan Broadcasting Corporation formally commenced its activities. On that memorial day, the address by Lieutenant-General Tetsuzo Nakajima, Governor of Sumatra East Coast State, was sent out through its radio facilities. At the same time the Military March and other Japanese Music were broadcast.

Tani Stresses People's Role In New Organs

(Continued from Page 1)

State Ministers concerned to bring about a close liaison between the two and to cause a smooth functioning of the former's task. In connection with the establishment of these two organs, the Government also has decided to establish the Administrative Inspection system to realize appropriate administrative workings and to make them effective and propelling. Inspectors will be appointed to watch over production expansion. It is sincerely hoped that the objective of the new system will be achieved with success through the cooperation of the Government and people."

3 Wartime Organs Set For Production Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

deavor to collect and profit from as much worthy opinions of the people as possible."

This Diet statement of the Premier's has thus taken concrete shape in the enforcement of the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases, Cabinet Advisers system, Wartime Economic Council and Administrative Inspection system.

To Advise Premier

Unlike the Cabinet Advisory Council which had already existed, the new Cabinet Advisers will take part in the pivotal administrative affairs as advisers to the Prime Minister. They have been chosen from among industrial and economic circles as the mainstays of industry and business.

The Wartime Economic Council, with the Prime Minister as chairman, will be composed of all the Cabinet Advisers and State Ministers concerned. It is believed that the War, Navy, Commerce and Industry and all other economic Ministers will be members of the Council to take part in the operation of wartime economy under flexible invocation of the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases Ordinance.

The Administrative Inspection system is designed to assure the thorough permeation of national policy and unerring conduct of administration. Administrative Inspectors will be selected from among Cabinet Advisers and State Ministers by Imperial order and they will see to it that official discipline is strictly maintained and the principles of decisive war administration are fully observed.

These measures are calculated together to concentrate the total strength of the nation for productivity expansion and to assure cooperation between the Government and people.

Tojo Says Move Taken To Up Nation's Power

(Continued From Page 1)

Act. System for the Temporary Establishment of Cabinet Advisers, Regulations concerning the War Time Economic Council, and Regulations concerning the Inspection of Administraiton. These measures, which will be in accord with the development of the war situation, are no other than means of focussing the power welling up in the 100,000,000 people of the country and bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end.

"It is to be hoped that both the officials and people of the country will have a good understanding of the import of the measures mentioned above and continue giving cooperation in the realization of the actual objects of the measures."

Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan made the following statement on the decision of the Cabinet Adviser System on Wednesday:

"The production increase of superpriorities industrial materials, readjustment of enterprises and reorganization of industry are closely interrelated. The present system aims at utilizing the experience of specialists to meet the actuality without degenerating into a mere desk plan or blue print. By participation of specialists the national confidence in the Government's policy can be increased."

Ando to Honor Workers

The patriotism and bravery of the industrial workers, who are now contributing toward increased wartime production after having courageously given up their previous trades which were handed down to them from generation to generation are to be duly recognized by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and by Sakio Tsurumi, president of the Federation for National Service through Commerce, reports the Asahi. It is further reported that these workers throughout Japan will receive a letter of appreciation and encouragement by the middle of April.

NEW BURMA RISING AS MEMBER OF ASIA

Phenomenal Progress Made in Program to Attain Self-Sufficiency in All Fields

Domei

RANGOON, March 17.—Remarkable progress has been made in Burma in the fields of agriculture, economy and industry within the short period of one year since Britain was ousted from the country, and new Burma is now rising to attain its due position in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Measures designed to place Burma on a self-sustaining basis in the field of agriculture were put into force one after the other with the result that rice, salt, sugar, edible oil and other items which formerly had to be imported from other countries have already reached the self-sufficiency point.

The rice crop for 1942-43 has been large enough to leave a substantial surplus after deducting the amount for domestic consumption. A very large quantity of rice has already been purchased by the Government.

Quoted at 102 Rupees

The price of unhulled rice is quoted from 102 rupees per 100 baskets and is nearing the 106 rupees per 100 baskets of the pre-war standard.

Although the rice harvest for the 1942-43 rice year was estimated at one-half the average crop owing to the war, careful investigations revealed that the harvest reached 70 per cent of the average year.

If the carry-over from the 1941-42 rice year is added to the 1942-43 harvest, there will be a substantial quantity left for export, it is reported.

Fish caught in Burma waters are being salted in large quantities and sent to the front in addition to being supplied to the general public. Fresh water fishes are also plentiful and the future prospects of this industry is very promising, it is learned.

Self-sufficiency has also been achieved in the field of manufactured articles including textiles. At present, from 250,000 to 300,000 looms are in operation for weaving Burmese cloths in addition, the hand-weaving done by farmers during their spare time.

In the field of spinning, the production of yarn from June is expected to double that of pre-war times with the employment of Japanese-made spinning machines. Yarns up to 30s are expected to be produced with these machines.

Livestock Abundant

Livestock in Burma is abundant, according to investigations made by Japanese authorities, and a large quantity of leather is expected to be shipped to Japan in the near future.

A sufficient number of ponies to fill the requirements of the whole of the Southern Regions will be raised in the next few years, and plans are being pushed toward this goal, it was also learned.

Other important industries are now also working with the acquisition of electric power and equipment. Public works have also made satisfactory progress.

Reflecting the rapid progress now being made in various fields of economy and industry in Burma, the total amount of the budget for the fiscal year 1943-44 is expected to reach four times the amount of the budget for the last half of the preceding year.

The budget estimates for the last half of the preceding year amounted to 25,000,000 rupees both for expenditure and revenue. During this period, tax collections showed good results, including fishing lots impositions, land tax and income tax, it was disclosed.

Banks Exerting Efforts

The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Southern Development Bank are exerting all possible efforts to restore to normalcy the financial structure, which was destroyed by the enemy. On December 7, the People's Bank was established for the benefit of the general public, while both the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Southern Development Bank are also doing good business in deposits and loans, it is learned.

Concern over inflation in Burma is unnecessary. As regards currency, both the Japanese military scrip and the old Burmese rupees are in circulation without the least conflict.

Among the many important topics that are being discussed by leading Burmese in consequence of the assurance of Japan to grant independence to Burma in the course of this year is the establishment of a note issuing central bank, worthy of an independent nation.

MOSLEMS RESOLVE TO HELP BUILD ASIA

Wholehearted Cooperation of Mengchiang Mohammedans Assured; Racial Revival Aimed

Domei

KALGAN, March 17.—The immovable determination of all Mohammedans within Mengchiang to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan and China for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was stressed by Tsao Ying, President of the Northwestern Island Association, in a statement issued here today on the occasion of the birthday of Mohammed.

The gist of the statement follows:

"Under the impetus of a fresh development of the East Asiatic situation, 60,000 Mohammedans in Mengchiang are burning with an earnest desire for their racial revival and are devoting themselves to the construction of Greater East Asia under the guidance of the Mengchiang Government.

"The Mohammedans within Mengchiang were deeply impressed by the declaration issued by the Mengchiang Government immediately upon its establishment in which the fair and equal treatment of all the peoples under its administration was stressed, and they pledged their whole-hearted cooperation with the policy of the Mengchiang Government.

"Under the present situation, the Mohammedans within Mengchiang must faithfully execute their duties in order to do their share in destroying Britain and the United States and in exterminating Communistic elements.

"Needless to say, China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia has stimulated further the resolve of the Mohammedans in Mengchiang, and has enabled us to renew our consciousness of the great and far-reaching importance of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The Greater East Asia Mohammedan Conference which will be held here soon to commemorate the birthday of Mohammed under the auspices of Japan is certainly significant, and I have no doubt that the forthcoming meeting will prove a great success as an event indicating the firm resolve of the Mohammedans in Mengchiang toward the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. No. 4 & 331
35 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY
FREE FROM IMPURITIES

Pearls
Mikimoto
Pearls
& Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO

NORTH CHINA IS NOW INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Chu Shen Stresses Importance Which This Area Is Playing In Present War

Domei

PEKING, March 16.—Stressing the importance of North China, as China's foremost industrial center, Mr. Chu Shen, newly-appointed chairman of the North China Political Affairs Committee, today declared that every effort will be made to carry out measures which will enable North China to play its role in the War of Greater East Asia to the utmost.

Speaking on the eve of the first conference of the council since his assumption of his post, Mr. Chu stated that he had called the conference, with leading figures of North China as participants, in order to draw up measures to cope with the new situation arising from China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia.

He said that the most important task confronting the council is the establishment of appropriate organs to deal with the distribution of commodities and the regulation of prices.

Bank Aids Development

Mr. Chu stressed at the same time that Japan is assisting North China in every way to bolster its war structure. He declared that the sound development of the Federal Reserve Bank of China which was recently granted a Japanese loan of ¥200,000,000 has greatly aided in the sound economic development of North China.

Referring to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's visit to Nanking, Mr. Chu stated that the Prime Minister's clarification of the fundamental principles of Sino-Japanese collaboration will exert a profound influence on the unity of the people of East Asia. He added that the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights by Japan, Italy and France have enhanced China's international position.

He emphasized that the actions of Japan and the other allies of China have resulted in the restoration of full sovereign rights to China.

Mr. Chu said that China's regaining of the important business districts centering around Japan's former concessions will definitely promote China's prosperity. At the same time he pledged that the Chinese authorities will exert their utmost to ensure the security and general welfare of the Japanese residents in China, as stipulated in the Sino-Japanese treaties.

To Increase Food Output

Domei

NANKING, March 16.—More than 50 proposals submitted by agricultural and industrial representatives from the Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu provincial governments to increase the output of foodstuffs were adopted this morning at the second day's session of the provisions conference called by the National Government of China.

The conference which opened yesterday is sponsored by the Foodstuffs Ministry to discuss effective measures for increased food production to contribute to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Those who attended today's session included Mr. Chen Chun-hui, chief secretary of the National Economic Council, who represented President Wang Ching-wei officials of the provisions section as well as representatives from the three Central China Provinces, namely Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

JOURNAL IN SHONAN PLAYED VITAL ROLE

Informed Public of Exploits of Nippon Army in Malai Campaign

The Syonan Shinbun

The importance of newspapers cannot be gainsaid especially during the change-over from one administration to another, when the people should be as widely acquainted as possible with the decrees and orders of the new Government.

It was during such a change-over that the Shonan Times brought the news of the day and the decrees and orders of the Military Administration to the people of this Island, its first page carrying a public notice to all essential service workers to report back to work at once, and over its second page was splashed the decree of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malai, the then Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Subsequent issues of the newspaper contained many notices and orders of equal importance, and through them also the people of Syonon learned of the remarkable exploits of the Japanese Forces in the other theaters of war—Sumatra, Java, Burma, Timor, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomons, to name only a few.

It is not with any sense of self-importance, nor with any intention of self-praise, that those who were on the original editorial and technical staffs of the Shonan Times, now superseded by the Syonan Sinbun, repeat the statement that the reading public seldom know the amount of work entailed in producing a newspaper, work that the confusion following the British defeat here made double or treble, and magnified even ten-fold at times.

Few will dispute the fact that the publication of newspapers in Syonan Island soon after the surrender of the Fortress did much to contribute to the return of peace and normalcy.

Guided People's Welfare

The Shonan Times, like its sister newspapers published by the Gun Sendenhan in the Chinese and vernacular languages, showed the way to many of the Island's inhabitants who, following the defeat of the British, lived in a daze, literally and metaphorically, hardly knowing what to do, or what was expected of them.

It must be with a feeling of contentment, born of the knowledge that they faithfully served the public and the authorities since the early days of the birth of Syonan, that those who have served on the editorial and technical staffs of this newspaper review the events of the past year.

Discerning observers by profession, the editorial staff members cannot help noting the continuance of Nippon's leadership in Greater East Asia, leadership greatly consolidated with the passage of time; they cannot help noting, too, that the Co-Prosperity Sphere has become a reality. And it gives the staffs of this English-language newspaper no little satisfaction that they have been able to contribute, in their own humble way, to making at least Syonan and Malai what they are today.

P. I. Officials To Work For Freedom Program

Luzon Leaders to Enlighten People of Spirit of New Order Outlined by Japanese Administration

The Syonan Shinbun

The immediate task of the governors, city mayors, and constabulary senior inspectors in Luzon following their recent convention in Manila is to carry out the mission of the assembly for an early and complete reconstruction of the Philippines along the lines of the three-point program outlined by the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration, Commissioner of the Interior Jose F. Laurel declared recently.

Mr. Laurel, who was chairman of the convention, during its 4-day session, expressed the belief that upon their return to their posts, the conferees will redouble their efforts for the enlightenment of the people and the restoration of peace and order throughout the Philippines, fully realizing their responsibilities made clear in the discussions.

The questions and answers exchanged between the Commissioner and the interviewers follow:

Question: What is your impression of the convention?

Successful Confab

Answer: It was the most successful convention in several years. The governors and the senior inspectors are going back to their provinces with greater enthusiasm, animated by the promise of Independence in the shortest possible time. They will imbue their people with the spirit of the New Order. They will give the people impetus in their chosen tasks. The governors and others were sincere and earnest in playing their individual roles in the work of reconstruction. There is no doubt about their sincerity, willingness, and determination to do their utmost in the reconstruction of their provinces and the regeneration of their people.

Question: What is the biggest accomplishment of the convention?

Answer: Judging from my observation, I think the greatest and most appreciable results were: (1) that the governors were given more definite information about the work of the department, particularly in the maintenance of peace and order. The governors came to understand more deeply than ever that they are the ones responsible for the maintenance of peace and order. Recognition of the present situation, especially with regard to their task in realizing independence, was deeply impressed upon them.

More Information

(2) The department was able to obtain more detailed information about the peculiar needs and demands of the inhabitants in their respective provinces. They (the governors) expressed their opinions with frankness and zeal. Therefore, the central administrative organization was put in a better position to know their wants.

Question: To what extent did the convention try to meet the situation confronting them regarding the execution of the three-point program?

Answer: The governors and others present not only obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the true situation but also became enthusiastic about it. All the speakers stressed the importance that the people's mind should return to "Orientalism" or "Filipinism." I believe that remarkable results will be arrived at.

Question: What is the most important thing to be done right after the convention?

Answer: It is to follow it up with deeds. Paper work is not enough. Going out to streets, mountains, and fields, we have to get in touch with the people and tell them the greatest need of the day. Not only the governors and senior inspectors, but the commissioners as well will have to go to the people to enlighten them.

Question: What is the spiritual effect of the convention?

Answer: It is the deep penetration of the fundamental object of Japan into the minds of the conferences. They were given minute information on the position in which the Philippines finds itself in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They were afforded better opportunities to serve in the construction of the new Philippines.

CHINA BODY ADOPTS JAPANESE LANGUAGE

Affects All Notifications Put Out by Shanghai Municipal Council

Shanghai Times

In view of the present conditions, the Shanghai Municipal Council has decided to use Japanese as the principal language in all its notifications, notices, licence conditions as well as receipts, etc., it was announced by the Council.

At the same time it was revealed that preliminary preparations have already been completed for the teaching of the Japanese language to approximately 7,000 Chinese and foreign employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In announcing that Japanese will henceforth be the official language in the Council, the release added that English and Chinese may be used where necessary.

Already from February the Municipal Gazette has been issued in Japanese, while the Japanese version of the Annual Report will continue to be issued. At the same time the Japanese language shall be the official language in the Council's various committee meetings; minutes of the meetings, etc., shall also be prepared in the Japanese language. For the time being, however, it was added, in the interests of other foreign nationals, English translation will be attached to the Japanese texts.

Classes for Employees

"The inauguration of various classes to teach Japanese has been found necessary in view of the great enthusiasm evinced by the employees recently," it was officially announced.

According to the nature of the work of the employees, lessons in Japanese will be given with a view to enabling Council employees to acquire either a knowledge of literary language or only an elementary knowledge for ordinary conversational purposes.

Japanese lessons for Council employees were started on February 1. The preliminary course will be completed within one year. Consideration is being given toward the granting of a cash bonus to those who pass the specified examination.

Many senior Chinese and foreign employees as well as the entire Chinese branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police are already receiving education in the Japanese language during their spare time.

U.S. SYNTHETIC RUBBER NIL

Production Less Than Half of Lowest Estimates

LISBON.—Not even 50 per cent of the minimum scheduled production of synthetic rubber in the United States has been reached, according to the current issue of the American news magazine Time.

The weekly refers in this connection to the report of James Byrnes, director of the U. S. Economic Stabilization Board, that it had been impossible to obtain the necessary number of machines for the synthetic rubber program.

Old Gold Coins Found

ROME—The remarkable accidental discovery of a bag of gold coins dating back to the time of Napoleon III was reported here. The bag of coins was found by a women under the artificial bottom of a drawer and was promptly thrown into a garbage can as it was extremely dirty. A child of three, the daughter of the same woman who had rid herself of the treasure, found the bag and tore it open revealing the contents.

Chungking Troops Die of Starvation Near Yunnan Area

The tragic fate of the thousands of Chungking troops, who fled into the mountains when their retreat was cut off by the lightning advance of the Japanese Forces last May in their reduction of the Burma Route was recently discovered by front line units of the Imperial Forces in Burma, according to an Asahi dispatch from Rangoon on Wednesday. Plowing their way through the deep snow-covered jungle area north of Myitkyina in their drive toward Yunnan early this month, undisclosed Japanese Units encountered thousands of skeletons of Chungking troops buried in the snow. They lay in lots of hundred here and couple hundred there, presenting a ghastly scene. Such was the fate of the Chungking troops, who had starved to death, completely isolated in the mountains.

NEW ARMS FOR GERMANS

1943 Will See Reich Forces With Entirely New Weapons

BERLIN.—Entirely new weapons will be at the disposal of the German armed forces in 1943, State Councillor Dr. Walther Schieber, head of the armaments supply office of the Reich Ministry of Munitions, revealed here.

Weapons with which the German army has been equipped during 1939 and 1940 in the Polish campaign and in the war in the west, had been completely replaced by new and improved ones, he stated.

Britain Short of Medicos

STOCKHOLM.—In order to cope with the growing shortage of medical officers in the British armed forces, the British military authorities have inaugurated a medical course in which members of the armed forces may participate regardless of rank. Successful candidates will be made officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Synthetic Diamond Dust

BUDAPEST.—Archduke Joseph Franz of the house of Hapsburg has discovered a synthetic diamond dust which is extremely useful for polishing and grinding metal objects, it was revealed here. The imitation is as hard as natural diamond powder and is able to withstand temperatures up to 2,000 degrees Centigrade.

Guarding Important Railway Lines

Military dogs, as shown in the photograph, constitute an important part of the Imperial Units which are on guard of the railway lines on the war fronts.

PROFESSOR TAWARA CONFERRED MEDAL

Given 5th Japan Metals Society Prize for Scientific Contribution

The Japan Metals Society, one of the outstanding scientific institutes in Japan, has decided to confer the Fifth Japan Metals Society Prize on Dr. Kuniichi Tawara, Honorary Professor of Imperial University of Tokyo, as the scientist who made the most valuable contributions to metal science during 1942, it was revealed in Sendai on Wednesday by Domei.

The Japan Metals Society prize is given each year to a metal or metallurgical scientist, who has made outstanding contributions to the metal world.

Dr. Kotaro Honda, world-famous authority on metals and former President of Tohoku Imperial University, was the first recipient of the present prize in 1939.

In 1940, the honor went to Dr. Harold Carpenter of London University (England).

Other scientists who received the prize included Dr. Friedrich Kelber of Kaiser Wilhelm Institut fuer Eisenbahnforschuend (Germany) and Dr. Takeji Murakami, Director of the Metal Materials Research Institute of Tohoku Imperial University.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the society has also decided to give the Society's Medal Merit for this year to three scientists, namely, Dr. Ensaburo Shimizu of Furukawa Physical and Chemical Institute; Shozo Okamoto, Assistant Professor of the Department of Science of Tokyo Imperial University; and Masahide Ozaki of Sumitomo Copper Works.

Gas Consumption Up

BERLIN.—Indicative of the increase of the German armament production, it is learned here that the German gas production has been increased to 50 per cent of the country's coal consumption. Roughly 80 per cent of the German gas production are consumed by the armaments industry while the remaining 20 per cent go to private households.

BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA

RASH BEHARI BOSE

It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

CONTENTS

India Under Britain
British Exploitation
India Admitted Ill-Governed
Record of British Plunder
Indian Economy Under British Rule
Mutiny in India
Britain Unmasked
The Peshawar Incident
Why Britain Must Be Crushed
Indian Women and National Movement
India and Her Civilization
Communism in India
History of Indian National Movement
Declaration of Independence

Price: ¥2.00

Obtainable at

Maruzen Co. and Branches
Kyo Bun Kwan
and
Other Book Stores

The Nippon Times, Ltd.
Kwansai and Yokohama Branches

TOA RYOKO SYA
(Toa Tourist Bureau)
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE, Tokyo.
Information, Literature and Travel Tickets supplied
Tel. Ginza (57) 5241

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

LATEST model, new imported bathroom scale and one new enamelled bath tub. Tel. 35-3901, Miyashita.

Wanted to Buy or Rent

SMALL motor car, preferably Baby Ford, wanted to buy or rent. Reply Box 482, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call Melody-sha, rediable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street off Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-1464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. THEA TEZUKA, internal, children's diseases. 61 Rydo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori. Tel. 2-2340.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

First Class
GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

JAPANESE PICTURES POPULAR IN S. AREAS

'Battles of Hawaii and Malaya' Makes Big Hit, Says Movie Mogul

Not only Japanese dramatic films but also newsreels and cultural pictures are well received in the Southern Regions whenever they are shown, such as the "Land of Cherry," and "The Night of China." says Taiji Uyemura, president of the Motion Picture Distribution Company, who recently returned here from a three-month inspection tour of the Southern Regions. Particularly "The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," released in Malai recently, received a big reception. In French Indo-China, there are at present about 70 to 80 motion picture theaters, the majority of which are running both Japanese and foreign pictures, the latter having been imported before the outbreak of the present war. In Malai, there are about 100 to 130 movie theaters and all foreign pictures are passed by the military authorities.

In order to release on May 27 commemorating the historic 38th Navy Day, the Nippon Eigasha has commenced the shooting of a big-scale newsreel entitled "Battle Diary of the Navy."

Under the sponsorship of Kan Kikuchi, veteran writer, who has recently been made the managing director of the Japan Motion Picture Association, a school for scenario writers will be established in the near future to strengthen the motion picture production activities.

"Fighting Convoys," a Geijutsu Eiga film, has been endorsed by the Education Ministry as one of the new cultural features.

Detailed discussions were made in conjunction with the establishment of the Japan Motion Picture School at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Japan Motion Picture Association.

"The General Attack at Singapore," a war melodramatic film, is now ready for local release, which is scheduled on April 29. The picture, under the direction of Koji Shima, has been filmed since June last year with "location" works at Malai Peninsula and Shonan Island.

"The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," a war picture produced by the Toho studio, is most likely to win the 1942 national motion picture prize of the Board of Information. The official announcement is slated to be made toward the end of this month.

"Fusetsu no Haru" (Spring After the Wind and Snow), a Nippon Eiga production, has been listed as the fourth endorsed picture of this year by the Education Ministry. Its theme is based on the ceaseless efforts of remote villagers for increased production in silk-reeling industry.

Concert Calendar

"Evening of Chamber Music" by the Matsumoto String Quartet, assisted by Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet, Friday, March 19, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Beethoven's Quartet in F Minor, Haydn's Quartet in C Major and Brahms' Clarinet Quintet in B Minor.

The second concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Saturday, March 20, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony; Bizet's Second "Arlesienne" Suite; Schubert's "Rosamunde" Interlude and Ballet Music, and Borodin's Dances from "Prince Igor".

The second concert of the Kokumin Symphony Orchestra, directed by Urato Watanabe and Naotada Yamamoto, Saturday, March 20, at 6 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. Soloists include Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Masako Kanematsu, piano, Yoshiharu Yora, violin and T. Sakai, 'cello.

A vocal recital by Miss Futaba Takayanagi, entitled as Artistic Folk Songs Evening, Sunday, March 21, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The piano accompaniment by Miss Haruko Fujita and chorus by the Nippon Chorus Groupe. The program includes Spanish, German, Italian and Japanese folk songs.

A concert introducing excellent musicians, sponsored by the Nippon Ongaku Bunka Kyokai, Wednesday, March 24, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Takashi Kurata, 'cello; Miss Sadako Sasaki, mezzo-soprano; Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano, Miss Shizuko Chiba mezzo-soprano; Yoshihiro Oku, flute and the members of the Tokyo String Quartet.

The fifth Masterpieces Appreciation Concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, Saturday, March 27, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Professor Leo Sirota, piano and Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin. The program includes three violin and piano sonatas by Brahms, Faure and Beethoven.

Four concerts by the Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung, of which first performance as "Bach-Abend", Thursday, March 25, at 7 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan auditorium. The artists include Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and cembalo; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe and Shuntatsu Kohno, violin; Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, 'cello. The program includes Koncert d moll fuer Cembalo mit begleitenden Streichern; Sonate G dur fuer Violoncello und Cembalo; 5 tes Brandenburgisches Konzert D dur.

A piano and orchestra evening, featuring Miss Kyo Ishii, piano, and Nippon Young People's Orchestra, conducted by Toroku Takagi, Sunday, March 28, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Mozart's Piano Concerto in D Minor, T. Takagi's "Tango Fantasia," and Saint-Saens' "L'Afrique."

A performance of Japanese opera, "Ohtomo Iyemochi," directed by Sugisaku Aoyama, music arranged by Urato Watanabe, accompanied by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra and chorus by the Nippon Chorus Groupe, Sunday, March 28, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 6 p.m. at the Kabukiza Theater.

The sixth piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Monday, March 29, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Brahms' Rhapsodie Es dur Variations and Fuge on a Theme by Handel; Brahms' Waltz Op. 39; Grieg's Ballade; Scriabin's Two Poemes Op. 23; Liszt's Mephisto Waltz and Chopin's Twelve Etudes Op. 25.

The first performance of the "Modern Nippon Music," sponsored by the Kunitachi Music Composition Society, Thursday, April 1, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Musicians include Masao Amachi, piano, Koji Taku, piano, Miss Takiko Ohmura, violin, Miss Yoshiko Murai, piano, Miss Haruko Fujita, piano, Miss Miho Nagato, soprano.

The 29th concert of Kosei Bunka, Friday, April 2, at 5:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The artists include Ri Soshun, tenor, Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano, Miss Umeka Kuwabara, mezzo-soprano, Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano, Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano; Miss Tatiana Koslowsky, piano, Yoshio Ishihara, baritone, and Miss Nadieda Koslowsky, piano.

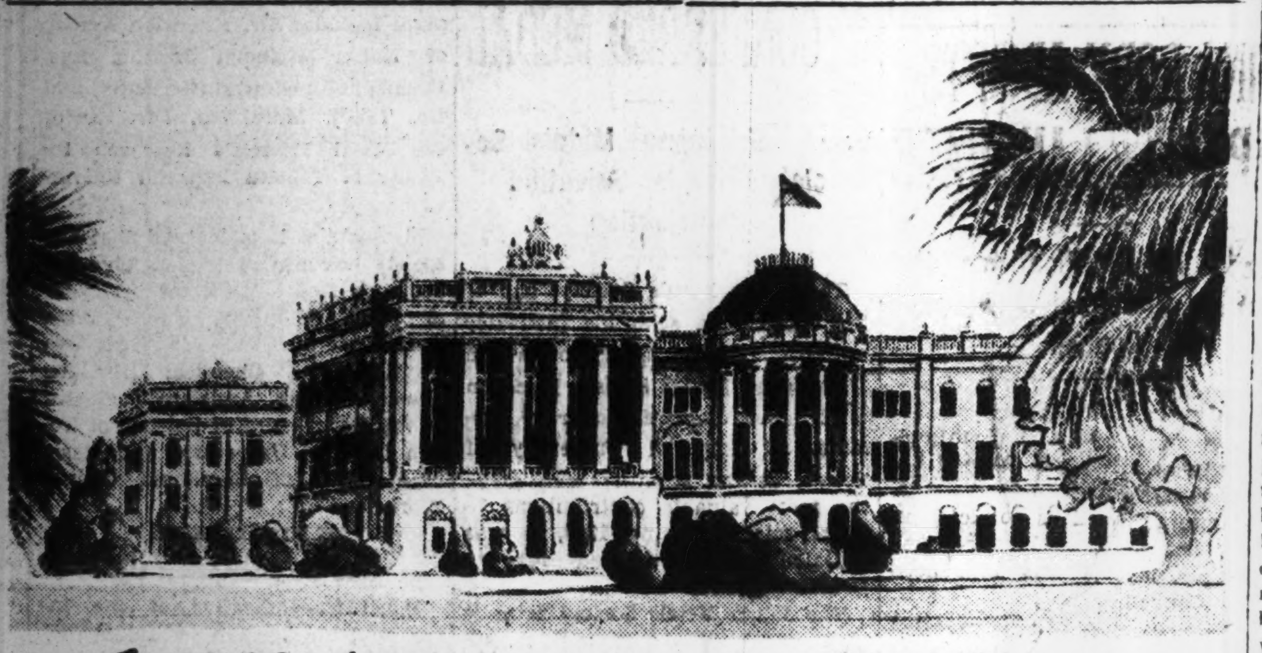
The second subscription Dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, (both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin), Sunday, April 4, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Several new dance creations by the artists will be shown in the recital.

The 6th Tokyo Home Concert, Saturday, April 10, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. The artists include, Madame Chieko Okuda, soprano, accompanied by Miss Yukiko Murase at the piano; Miss Miyuki Kawamura, piano; Yoichiro Amakata, baritone, accompanied by Miss Yukiko Murase at the piano; Miss Michiko Hirata, piano; Miss Keiko Azuma, soprano; Miss Taeko Yamanouchi, violin and Miss Tatsue Tanaka, piano.

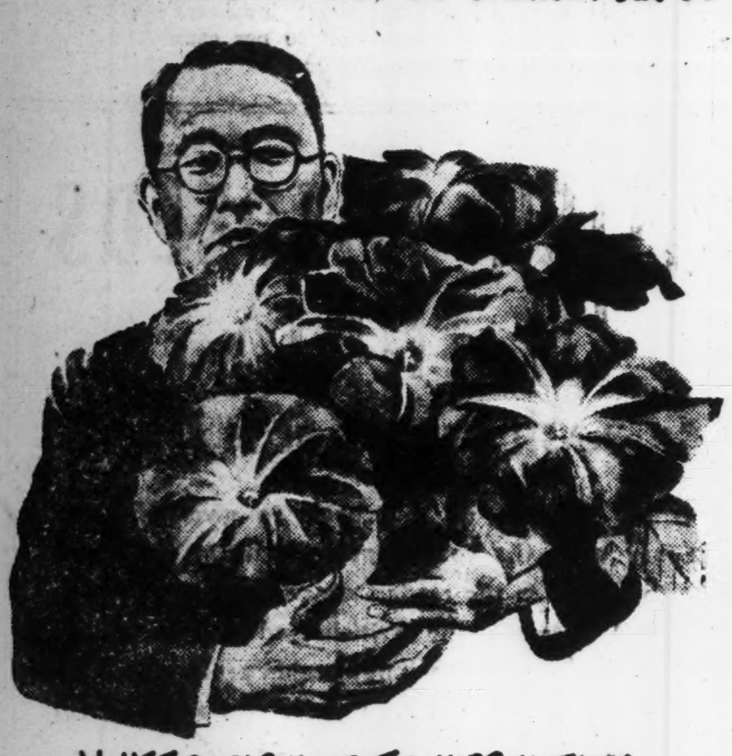
Norwegians to Fight Reds

OSLO.—"All Norwegians must line up and, regardless of birth, property or position, exert the utmost efforts in the war now being raged against Bolshevism," it is stated in the preamble of the law introducing compulsory labor service in Norway.

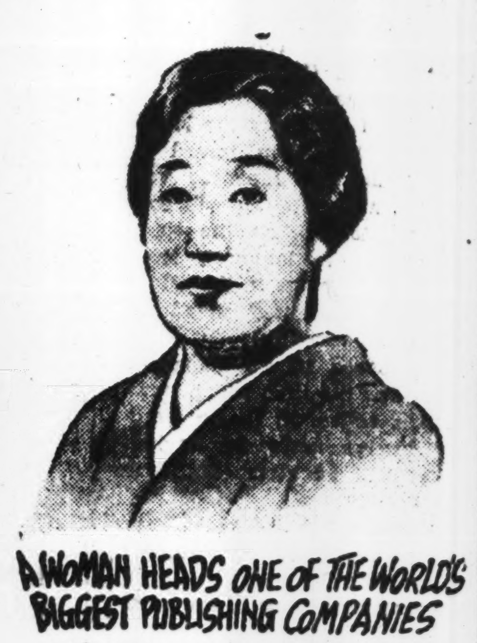
STRANGER THAN FICTION



THE BRITISH VICEROY OF INDIA HAS 275 INDIAN HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS FOR HIS PERSONAL USE
THESE ARE PAID NOT BY BRITAIN BUT BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.



YONEZO OISHI OF THE NIPPON TIMES GROWS GIANT MORNING GLORIES
THE PETALS ARE 8 INCHES IN DIAMETER.



A WOMAN HEADS ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PUBLISHING COMPANIES
MRS. SAEKO NOMA IS PRESIDENT OF THE KODANSHA WHICH PUBLISHES OVER 20 MAGAZINES WITH A COMBINED CIRCULATION OF 10 MILLIONS.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"Loyal Souls," and "The Exchange Ship," two plays staged on the legitimate theaters in Tokyo last year, are most likely to be recommended as the prize-winning plays of the national drama contest for 1942 sponsored by the Board of Information. The members of the judge committee held a meeting recently to make the final discussion.

"Whenever We Go to Sea," a drama of one act, and one of the latest works by Kan Kikuchi, will be the main attraction at the Meijiza in April with Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa in the title roles. The program will also have three plays, such as "Bancho Sarayashiki" (a favorite play of the late Sadanji Ichikawa), "Koya Monoguri" (Mad Scene of Koya), and "Tokaido Hizakurige" (Two Happy Yedo Travelers).

In response to the nationwide enthusiastic movement for the construction of warships, the Shochiku Theatrical Company is now planning to present a special show at the various theaters under its management next month in an endeavor to collect the construction fund. Detailed plans are now under way by the managers concerned in cooperation with the Japan Actors' Association. It is said that all returns of the box office on the specified date during the April performance will be used for the contemplated purpose.

Four plays, all new to Tokyo audience, will make up the program of the Tokyo Gekijo next month. All actors and actresses of the Shochiku Kateigeki of Osaka will play jointly. "Mother" and "For Your Sake" will be the main attractions.

The Zenshinza theatrical troupe, which will play at the Shimbashi Embujo next month, has decided to present three plays. The first number on the program will be "The Sengakuji Temple" (one of the dramatic scenes in a lengthy drama entitled the Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era by Seika Mayama). Second will be "Shuzenji Monogatari" (The Tale of a Mask-Maker at Shuzenji, Izu Peninsula—a masterpiece of the late Kido Okamoto). The third and concluding play will be "Gomon Tataki," a Yedo melodrama, by Shin Hasegawa.

"Hawaii of That Day," a new six-act play, will be one of the feature offerings at the local Takarazuka Gekijo, which will open from April 3 with the participation of all members of the Snow Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company. Three additional plays are scheduled to be presented.

DEATH NOTICE

MAYES—On Wednesday, March 17, 1943, at 5:30 a.m. at his residence, 75, Nishino-ani-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama, CHARLES THOMAS MAYES, aged 71 years.

The funeral service will be held at the above residence (near Chiyozaki-cho tram-stop) from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Friday, March 19, 1943. No flowers upon request.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

(The following article regarding the origin of the national flag of Japan and the history of this country's ancient traditions originally appeared in Professor Kenzo Akiyama's History of Nippon, from which it is reproduced with the permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

A red disc in the center of a field of white is the national flag of Japan—the Hinomaru. It signifies the rising sun.

The Hinomaru was selected as the national emblem of Japan in modern times, at the dawn of the Meiji Era, but its ideological origin is to be found in mythology. The sun is represented by Amaterasu O-mikami, the Great Sun Kami and the mythological ancestress of the Imperial Dynasty. Worship of the sun as the center of the universe has been common among most primitive societies, but in Japan this custom did not die with the advancement of civilization. Represented in the divine being of Amaterasu O-mikami, the sun has continued to possess throughout history a profound meaning in the life of the Japanese nation and people. What the sun is to the universe, so is the Imperial Dynasty which descended from Amaterasu O-mikami to Japan. As the sun is the center of the universe, so is the Imperial Dynasty the center of the Japanese race-life.

It was this tradition born of mythology which, as it became clearer in meaning and import with the development of Japanese society, aroused and developed in the people a pervading sense of national consciousness and gave to this country the name of Nippon (source of the sun) when nationalism came to flower in the 8th century. That this tradition has prevailed throughout history is evidenced by the profound veneration of Amaterasu O-mikami whose spirit is enshrined at the Ko-dai-jingu in Ise (Imperial Grand Sacred Shrine in Ise) as the Divine Ancestress of the Imperial Dynasty and thus the center of the national faith of the Japanese people. It is in the concrete realization of the ideal found in this mythological tradition that we may find the chief characteristic of the early history of Japan.

The early history of Japan may be divided into two distinct periods—the Age of the Kami (mythological times) and the Age of National Foundations from the time of Jimmu Tenno, the first Sovereign of the Empire, to the Taika Reform in the middle of the 7th century when Japan established an organized political structure. In discussing this vast background of the beginnings of the Japanese nation, our primary source of information is the Nippon Shoki. This ancient chronicle is a peculiar record of history. It was written primarily for the purpose of clarifying the position of the Sovereign as the center of the State. It has a symbolical as well as historical value and significance. It is the projection of the thoughts, traditions and ideals of the time when it was written into the remote past on the basis of the myths, legends and history as they had been handed down from the beginning of time. The very early portions of the chronicle are, therefore, exceedingly difficult to rationalize upon.

The coverage of the Nippon Shoki in point of time is vast. According to its chronology, there is a lapse of over 1,700,000 years from the time of Amaterasu O-mikami to the founding of the Japanese Empire by Jimmu Tenno, and from the time of Jimmu Tenno when the historical period begins to the end of the reign of Jito Tenno where the chronicle ends there is another lapse of 1,356 years, or more than half of the history proper of Japan. The mythology, legends and early portions of history were handed down from time immemorial in the form of recitations by a profession of reciters known as the kataribe. Viewed, therefore, with the 20th century scientific attitude, it is only natural that we should find accounts in the Nippon Shoki which are irrational, incomprehensible, even absurd and fantastic. Yet despite these incredibilities, the thoughts, attitude, traditions and ideals of the ancient Japanese are clearly expressed. Furthermore, since mythology is the sum total of primeval man's experiences, thoughts and ideals revealed in the form of myths and legends, it is not without its historical truths. It is necessary, therefore, that we endeavor to penetrate beyond the seeming fantasies and understand the spirit of the people who produced them.

This is an effort at rationalization of the most vast and difficult portion of the history of Japan. In spite of the intensive and profound researches that are being conducted in the field of archeology, ethnology, anthropology, philology, etc., vital information is still not sufficient enough to enable us to reconstruct the past in concrete, rational terms. It is difficult, for instance, to describe the development of ancient society from age to age in clearly defined chronological order without coming up against ambiguities and contradictions. To make conjectures of early history on the basis of studies of still existing primitive societies may stand up to reason from the standpoint of ethnology or sociology, but not of history. All we can hope to do with a reasonable degree of intelligence is to view the remote past in retrospect, to project our vision into early history through the Nippon Shoki and to view the early stages of Japan on the basis of the historical realities which existed at about the time the chronicle was compiled. In studying the very early history of Japan, a preliminary understanding of this point is necessary.

The creation of Japan, according to mythology, was spontaneous, the islands emerging out of chaos of which the pure and clearer part became heaven and the heavier and grosser element earth. Then life appeared in the form of Kami who created rivers, trees, grass and other elements of nature. The center of all the Kami of creation was Amaterasu O-mikami, the source of all creation and the energy of growth. After O-yashima (Great Eight Islands) was formed, Amaterasu O-mikami sent her grandchild, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, down to rule over it. Descending with the heavenly prince from Takamagahara (Plain of High Heaven) were the "Eight Hundred Myriad Kami" to inhabit the land. Thus Japan came into being for the first time.

From this myth developed the political tradition of the Empire, namely, that of government by an unbroken line of Sovereigns of divine ancestry, as well as the idea of the inseparable relationship of the Sovereign, the land and the people by their common divine origin.

From the Age of the Kami, the Nippon Shoki proceeds straightway into the historical age beginning with Jimmu Tenno. A direct descendant of Amaterasu O-mikami, Jimmu Tenno brought the divine will to fulfilment when he ascended the Throne as the first Sovereign of the land after he had succeeded in bringing a large part of the country under his authority and established the seat of his rule in the Central Land (Yamato). Before his enthronement, which was held at the Kashihara Palace in the presence of the descendants of the "Eight Hundred Myriad Kami," Jimmu Tenno issued an edict in which he laid down an ideal which ever since has served as the guiding principle of the Empire, that of Hakko Ichi-u.

What we must note as the most significant feature of the history of Japan is that it begins by discussing the divine origin and lineage of the Reigning Dynasty. It emphasizes the fact that there is a Tenno and a people because there is a State. It thus defines the relationship of the Soveueign with the State and the people and considers them bound together as one household by their common heavenly origin. The history of Japan lies, therefore, in the historical evolution of this mythological tradition from Jimmu Tenno to this day.

A noteworthy point which we can discern in the mythology of Japan is the temperament and spirit of the early Japanese which have been at the source of national cultural development.

Though the material culture of the mythological Japanese seems to have been poor, as indicated by the fact that even in the time of Jimmu Tenno the people still lived under very primitive conditions, the spiritual aspects were considerably developed. The orginal religious faith, which later came to be known as Shinto (Way of the Kami), was a crude sort of pantheism, centered in the veneration of Amaterasu O-mikami as the source of all creation, but it was a gracious belief founded, it seems, upon the conception that the universe is composed of many sentient parts. Mythological Japanese ascribed divinity not only to the awe-inspiring such as the sun, moon and tempest, but also to such pleasant things in nature as streams, rocks, trees and flowers. Their nature worship was, therefore, based on gratitude and affection, rather than on fear. Thus, the delicate sensibilities of the Japanese to the beauties of nature may be said to have their beginning in the worship of nature objects. In this connection we cannot overlook the influence of geographical environment and moderate climatic conditions. The profusion of trees and flowering plants, the richness of the soil and the abundance of streams seem to have made life so pleasant that it stored up in the racial consciousness a profound sense of appreciation toward the powers that be. The very fact that mythology speaks of the land in such appreciative terms as Land of the Reeds of Luxuriant Crops suggests the richness and beauty of the environment in which the people lived. The religion of the primitive Japanese was, therefore a religion of love and gratitude and the purpose of their religious rites was to praise and thank as much as to appease their Kami.

These amiable aspects of life—the love of nature, to be a part of nature, to make constant adjustments to natural change—have nurtured in the people from mythological times a spirit of tolerance and that happy trait in the national character to coordinate the aesthetic understanding of life with the practical needs of life. The story of Japanese progress may be said to be the effort to adjust life to new needs and new situations realistically. The natural racial philosophy has always been pragmatic.

Another point to be noted in connection with Japanese mythology is that there are comparatively many references to the sea. It may be conjectured from this, therefore, that the origins of the Japanese race may be traced to lands and islands beyond the seas. However, as this conjecture is based on references in the Nippon Shoki, written, as we have noted before, when national consciousness and unity had already developed to a high point and after Japan already had expanded her maritime activities, no definite thesis can be laid down as to where the Japanese race came from. Diligent researches are being carried on from the standpoint of skeletal structure, blood types, etc., of the Japanese today, but it is impossible to trace the origin of the Japanese race through such an analysis for the Japanese had already been blended into a single race by the time the Nippon Shoki was compiled and more than 1,200 years have elapsed since then.

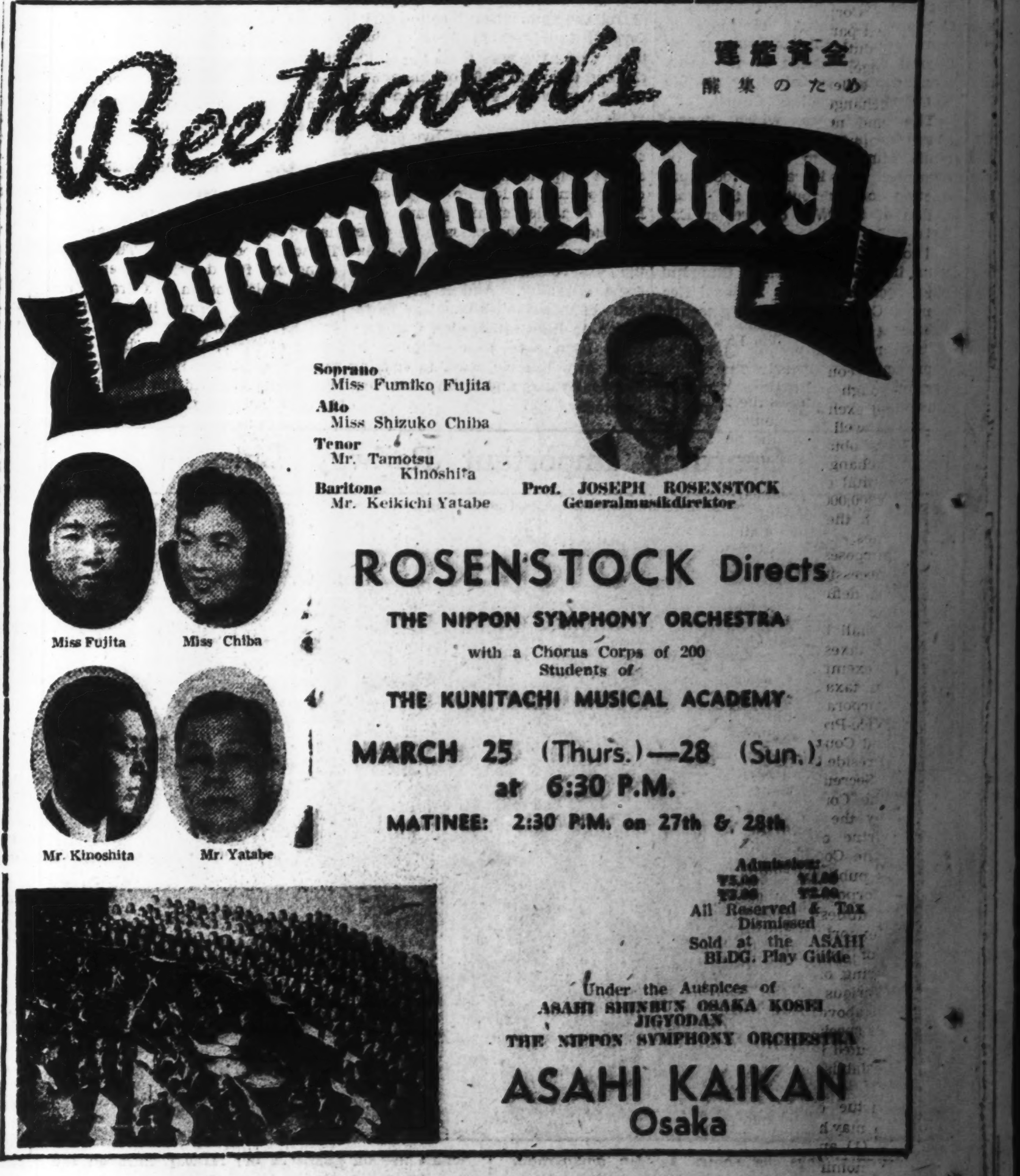
(To Be Continued)

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza,
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

STARTS TO-DAY
ARGENTINE MUSICAL PICTURE
UGO DEL CARRYL
SABINA OLMOS
in
LA VIDA ES UN TANGO
Directed by
MANUEL ROMERO

COMING PICTURES
From 25th, March
LEONIDE MOGUY'S PICTURE
LES MIOCHES
(French Picture)
From 1st, April
ERAVAMO 7 SORELLE
(Italian Picture)
From 8th, April
LES NUITS MOSCOVITES
(French Picture)
AT
NICHIGEKI SHO-GEKIJO
Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo, Sukiyabashi
TEL. (23) 4567



建艦資金
醵集のため

Soprano
Miss Fumiko Fujita
Alto
Miss Shizuko Chiba
Tenor
Mr. Tamotsu Kinoshita
Baritone
Mr. Keikichi Yatabe

Prof. JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
Generalmusikdirektor

ROSENSTOCK Directs
THE NIPPON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
with a Chorus Corps of 200 Students of
THE KUNITACHI MUSICAL ACADEMY
MARCH 25 (Thurs.)—28 (Sun.)
at 6:30 P.M.
MATINEE: 2:30 P.M. on 27th & 28th

Admission:
[illegible]
All Reserved & Tax Dismissed
Sold at the ASAHI BLDG. Play Guide

Under the Auspices of
ASAHI SHINBUN OSAKA KOSEI JIGYODAN
THE NIPPON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ASAHI KAIKAN
Osaka

ORGANIZATION, DUTY OF TRADE BODY GIVEN

Characteristics and Work of Trade and Exchange Corporation Is Explained

The economic as well as political circles of Japan are paying profound attention to the expected activities of the Trade and Exchange Corporation, on which depends Japan's success in the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Dr. Teizo Inouye gives a detailed explanation of the duties and characteristics of the corporation in the latest issue of the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon as follows:

Organization of the Trade and Exchange Corporation

1. Purposes of the Corporation:

(a) The Corporation, in keeping with the progress of the material mobilization plan by the Government, shall take part in the trade and exchange adjustment plan as well as in the execution of the plan.

(b) The Corporation shall be responsible for the execution of the trade and exchange plan for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and by a pool system, shall undertake the adjustment of the trade and exchange of necessities, as well as the adjustment of prices, in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

2. Sphere of activities:

(a) All regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, as well as those under the influence of the Axis powers.

(b) The regions under the Japanese Military Administration are excluded for the time being. They shall be included, however, in the sphere of activities of the Corporation at the earliest possible date.

3. Organization:

(a) The Trade Control Association shall be incorporated into the new organization, while the Important Materials Control Corporation shall transfer to the new organization its right and duties relative to trade. Other organizations engaged in the adjustment of trade at present shall be merged into the new organization.

(b) The Trade and Exchange Corporation shall form a committee with military, Government, and civilian parties for members which shall take part in the execution of the important plans of the Corporation.

(c) The leaders of the new organization shall be selected from among men of experience.

4. Capital:

(a) The capital of the Corporation shall be supplied by both the Government and civilian parties.

(b) The business funds of the Corporation shall be raised by leading financing bodies, independently of the capital. In cases of necessity, however, the Corporation may issue debentures.

5. Execution of Duties:

(a) The Corporation shall select qualified parties for the execution of all duties relative to trade and exchange.

(b) In order to effect the smooth exchange of various commodities and necessary materials in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Corporation shall take necessary measures to accelerate the activities of different trade organizations in Japan Proper and in various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Gist of the Trade and Exchange Corporation Law

1. The Trade and Exchange Corporation (hereinafter Corporation) has for its purposes the promotion of Japan's total economic strength in wartime through the adjustment of the trade and exchange of important materials, as well as the storing of the materials obtained through the trade and exchange.

2. The capital of the Corporation is fixed at ¥300,000,000 to be invested in by both the Government and civilian parties.

3. The purposes, name and other matters of necessity of the Corporation shall be defined in its articles of association.

4. Rules shall be enacted for the reduction of taxes on the Corporation, or for exemption of the Corporation from taxation.

5. The Corporation shall have a President, Vice-President, Directors, Secretary, and Councillors.

6. The President, Vice-President, Directors, Secretary, and Councillors of the Corporation shall be appointed by the Government.

7. By virtue of Ordinance, the officials of the Corporation shall be regarded as public service men.

8. The Corporation shall engage in different duties as follows: (1) The export, import, purchases and sales of important materials. (2) The storing of important materials. (3) Various businesses accompanying the above.

The duties specified in (1) and (2) shall be executed in accordance with the plan established by the Government.

9. By virtue of Ordinance, the Corporation may have various duties specified in (1) and (2) executed by the parties nominated by the Government.

10. By virtue of Ordinance, the Corporation may appoint various parties engaged in the production, export, import, sales, or storing of important materials to take care of the materials of the Corporation.

11 and 12. Omitted.

13. When the Corporation wants to loan money or to dispose of surplus funds, it must obtain the approval of the Government beforehand.

14-17. Omitted.

18. The Important Materials Control Corporation shall be merged into the new Corporation which will take over all the rights and duties of the former.

10. The Important Materials Control Corporation Law shall be abolished.

Combining Art With Industry

All the modern improvements in the mechanical and chemical fields of pottery-making still leave much to be desired in the finished product, lacking the last, deft touches that make all the difference. Shown are a few ceramic artists at work on some expensive pieces of porcelain.

BUILDERS UP CAPITAL TO EXPAND SHIPPING

Construction of Vessels Going In Full Swing at All Leading Yards in Country

The rapid progress Japan is making in the shipbuilding industry, which has been specified by the Government, as one of the five super-priority industries is told by the Diamond in a recent issue, giving the latest condition of the 11 leading shipbuilding companies in the country.

Since the outbreak of the present war, yards belonging to all the shipbuilding companies in Japan are working day and night in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for ships. Especially, the 11 leading shipbuilding companies have all their facilities going in full swing. Since December, 1941, many of these shipyards have increased their capital, while some others have enriched business funds through the collection of unpaid capital. After all, it is the Ishikawajima Dockyard only that has not increased its capital. This shows how the shipbuilding industry of Japan is rapidly growing larger since 1941.

Of the eleven leading shipbuilding companies in Japan, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, the Kawasaki Heavy Industry Company, and the Japan Steel Tube Company have carried out substantial capital increases, while the Kawanami Dockyard and the Mitsui Dockyards increased their capitals by more than $10,000,000 each.

Some of these shipbuilding companies are carrying on with other important industries at the same time. For instance, Mitsubishi is engaged in the aircraft industry, rolling stock production, and machine and engine production.

Shipbuilding First

The Kawasaki Heavy Industry Company is attaching first importance to the shipbuilding industry. Recently, however, it started steel plate production also. Shipbuilding by the Japan Steel Tube Company was started in 1940, when it succeeded to the business of the Tsurumi Dockyard.

Shipbuilding circles all over the world were visited by a severe depression of business following the first Great War, Japan being no exception. In view of the importance of ships, however, the Japanese Government exercised great efforts to maintain Japan's progress in the art of shipbuilding through disbursement of subsidies to various shipbuilders in the country. Thanks to these efforts of the Government authorities, Japan made great progress in the art of shipbuilding. And, though the number of ships built in those days was rather small, a remarkable improvement was achieved in the qualities of the ships. By 1935, ships of inferior qualities were almost entirely removed from service, and the Japanese mercantile marine since then is comprised exclusively of superior boats.

Necessitated Expansion

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia necessitated a rapid expansion of our ship space. Therefore, in May, 1942, the Government announced its plan for expansion of bottoms and the adoption of several standard types of steel boats, which were easy of construction and fit for service on the high seas. There were 6 types for cargo boats, three types for tankers, and one type for ore transportation boats. In addition, five types were announced for wooden boats, and 4 types for lighters, making the total number of wartime types 19.

The construction of such boats is now going on at different shipyards under the guidance of the authorities and the supervision of the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

In view of the rapidly increasing demand for ships, further increase of capital by every dockyard is believed necessary. The Kawanami Industry Company has increased its capital from ¥15,000,000 to ¥50,000,000 at a bound. But, even this amount named is now considered insufficient for the execution of the work it has on hand.

In 1919, Japan launched 619,000 tons of new boats against the 1,060,000 tons of Britain and 201,000 tons of the United States both in 1938. These figures tell that the shipbuilding industry of Japan stood next only to that of Britain in those days. In the first Great War, the Kawasaki Dockyard completed the construction of the Raifuku Maru of 9,300 tons in only 28 days.

The United States is making great efforts for the speedy expansion of its mercantile marine, and it is reported to have launched nearly 1,000,000 tons in October last year. But, we believe that through the mobilization of all shipbuilding yards in the country, our country can easily cope with the situation arising from the speedy expansion of ship space in the United States.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.80	+ 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	—	—
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.20	+ 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Submarine Warfare Worries Enemy Nations

(Continued From Page 6)

food, as their daily ration gets smaller and smaller. A London correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System declares that these days, the British people when referring to their inconveniences invariably bring up the phrase "shipping shortage".

While President Roosevelt was claiming that 1943 would be a year of advance for the anti-Axis, the British people were being informed of the difficult days ahead, with particular emphasis on Germany's U-boat campaign. It is known that in the Casablanca conference, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had given first priority to the submarine warfare, although Anglo-American propaganda has said much about an anti-Axis offensive in 1943.

Bill Clearings

March 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	333,566	178,581
Balance	82,959	21,471

STOCK TONE QUIET IN ABSENCE OF NEWS

Prices Close Within Narrow Range of Fluctuations; Spots Active

In the absence of fresh factors to stimulate the market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed an unusually quiet scene yesterday, and prices closed within a very narrow range of fluctuations with the exception, however, of the spot market which continued to register a fairly long list of gains in the miscellaneous group.

In the long-term section, there were practically no wares scoring gains or slipping as much as ¥1.00, and a similar phenomenon prevailed in the short-term section as well.

The spot market was continuously active. Azuma Steel sharply went forward ¥2.00, Toyo Shearing and Miya Steel ¥1.90 each. Simultaneously Central China Tobacco surged up ¥1.60, Tobo Metallic Industrial and Kanto Steel ¥1.20 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Nisshin Spinning (50)	85.7	86.0	86.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	70.1	—	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.0	100.0	101.2
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.4	78.4	67.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	81.6	84.6	84.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.8	—	73.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.0	—	92.1
O. S. K. (50)	83.9	84.1	85.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	—	—	68.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.2	86.8	85.1
Ishihara Ind (20)	67.0	67.7	66.7
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.9	113.4	114.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.5	142.2	140.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	—	65.8
Japan Beer (50)	96.5	—	—
Asahi Glass (50)	95.0	94.5	93.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	—	103.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.6	92.6	92.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.5	5.8	5.4	85.8
N. Y. K., new	78.6	8.8	8.5	—
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.5	5.8	5.5	95.8
Kanebo Spin. new	74.9	5.2	4.8	75.2
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.9	1.2	0.9	71.0
Hitachi Iron Works	93.1	3.1	2.7	92.8
Osaka Exch. new	43.4	3.4	3.2	43.3
Japan Steel Tube	68.7	8.8	8.6	68.6
Japan Oil	73.8	3.8	3.4	73.4
S M R	—	75.2	4.8	75.1
N. Y. K. old	92.6	2.8	2.5	92.6
Hokkaido Coal	—	73.6	3.5	73.5
Kanebo Spin. old	127.5	7.7	7.5	—
Toyo Rayon, new	58.5	8.5	8.1	58.1
Kokura Iron Works	54.8	4.8	4.2	—
Japan Beer, new	—	46.6	6.6	—
Japan Sugar, new	65.6	5.6	5.6	—
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	4.0	3.9	—
Japan Mining 4	61.4	1.4	1.3	—
Manchou Heavy Ind	62.0	2.0	1.8	—

Wuching to Donate Planes

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 16.—A campaign for funds to purchase warplanes has been started in the Wuching district and a preparatory committee formed to direct its plans toward a successful conclusion. The people are manifesting much interest in the campaign which augers well for its aim.

China to Dredge Rivers

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 16.—The Flood Prevention and Engineering Department of the Nanking Special Municipality will shortly dredge the Chin Huai River and the Husan-wu Lake here to minimize floods in regions around Nanking. The department is also making plans for dredging the Mei Chiang River later.

BUSINESS MODERATE IN YOKOHAMA SILKS

Raw Silk Committee to Meet Shortly to Consider New Prices for Cocoons

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, March 17.—Moderately good business continued to be booked on the spot raw silk market at prices nearly supported last week. White 13/15 deniers appreciated abruptly, with a special demand created. Toward the week-end Grade D was priced at ¥1,730 to ¥1,750 and Grade A at ¥1,770 to ¥1,780, being the highest on record since the export business with America was stopped.

For the first ten days of March raw silk arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe totaled 9,633½ bales and reshipments from both parts to the interior 5,430½ bales, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, the stocks brought forward to March 11 being 7,896½ bales. Compared with the same period a year ago, the arrivals gained 1,841½ bales and the reshipments 743½ bales.

The establishment of fair prices for cocoons is a thing to be considered urgently for insuring the increased production of cocoons planned officially for 1943. The question was taken up in the Diet and the necessity for correcting the prices was stated in a ministerial reply to an interpellation. From this it may be supposed that the standard prices for cocoons will be raised from this year's spring season.

Will Help Production

Cocoon price raising may contribute to the increased production of cocoons without affecting the prices of silk fabrics by rationalizing the mechanism of trading existing between both articles. The Raw Silk Committee is soon holding a meeting to decide upon the new cocoon prices, and it is being awaited with a great deal of interest by the silk people.

Regarding the Raw Silk Manufacturing Company under project as the nucleus of the reorganized raw silk industry, it is reported that soon the organization commission will be appointed so as to bring the company into being by the next spring cocoon season, as nearly all silk reelers in the country are expected to participate in the project, except some in Nagano and Gumma Prefectures.

Since the fundamental purpose of the unification of silk reeling mills, as proposed at present, is to carry out drastically a reorganization of the raw silk industry for using raw silk more practically and for giving more priority to short silk fiber than hitherto, for which the raw silk industrial management must be more rationalized, more than 60 per cent of the existing 100,000 reeling basins will have to be readjusted.

Will Buy Equipment

The new company, it is understood, will buy up an amount of silk reeling equipment necessary for carrying on its business, out of the total offered by the participant reelers, and the remaining part will be disposed of freely or otherwise, not a few reeling mills already intending to change over to munitions manufacture. The reorganization of the raw silk industry seems thus to be progressing satisfactorily.

The textile industry has hitherto been treated as a light industry, but it is desired by people connected with it to have it put on an equal footing with heavy industry so as to allow it to develop fiber resources and to secure the supply of labor and materials more positively than at present, by which potent measures will be taken for increasing the production of raw cotton, hemp, flax, ramie, staple fiber, silk for insuring the adequate supply of the war demand and for clothing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For taking these necessary measures, the Japanese spinners desire that a machinery be created.

Dyers in Kyoto contemplate, it is learned, establishing a dyeing company with a capital of ¥1,000,000 in Chosen as a means for introducing their characteristic art of dyeing, which has been famous as Kyozome since old times, to Manchoukuo, China, and the southern regions.

SUMATRA RESOURCES EXAMINED FIRSTHAND

Lampongs Noted for Rubber, Coffee, Tea, Pepper; Cotton-Growing Undertaken in Area, Gives Promise; Transit Facilities Good

Lampongs State: Although lacking in mineral wealth, this area has a bright future ahead of it in point of agriculture. With rice as the staple product, it turns out large volumes of rubber, coffee, tea and pepper. The output of pepper in particular was large enough to cover 80 per cent of the total requirements of the world from this port of the world.

The projected recasting of agriculture is now being carried into effect. It is estimated that one million chobu each can be reclaimed into paddy-fields and plantations. At present, about 300,000 of Djawanese are engaged in bringing vast tracts of waste-land under cultivation, and it is intended to increase their number as time goes on further to expedite the completion of the reclamation work.

Experiments On

Experimental cultivation of raw cotton is already under way at a number of plantations newly opened with a view to increased output of Haitao cotton, whose quality is equal to that of Egyptian cotton.

Cattle-raising is prosperous there, strenuous efforts being continued with the object of attaining a goal of 150,000 head of cattle under the increased productivity plan.

The territory is provided with excellent facilities of communication both on land and sea. The distance of 400 kilometers between the capital of the state and Palembang is covered by a broad gauged railway, and all highways in the principal cities and towns are well paved. It also enjoys the advantage of good harbors. The Lampongs harbor even in its present state can accommodate steamers of the 10,000-ton class, and all the products of South Sumatra, with the exception of petroleum, are shipped out of this port.

Tapanuli State: Here also mineral resources are few but forestry, stock-farming and aquatic products industry offer bright prospects.

Rice Important

The most important product of this territory is rice. The areas under crop totalled 121,000 hectares with an annual yield of more than 174,000 kilograms during the prewar period. The region also produces vegetables, fruits, coffee and tobacco in fairly large quantities.

Dense virgin forests provide the territory with many kinds of good timber trees, as well as a variety of forest products, which come to quite a value.

There are 17 rubber plantations covering a total area of 11,155 hectares, together with those run by the native inhabitants which aggregate 44,958 hectares. The rehabilitation of these plantations are now complete and they are showing greater activity than in prewar days. Stock-farming is carried on most briskly, producing cattle, buffaloes, horses, pigs, sheep, etc.

The Sumatra highway runs through the steep mountainous region, while roads connecting the principal towns are either being expanded or under construction. Improvement of harbor facilities on a large scale has also been put in hand recently. This state has such good ports as Natal and Gunongsitoli in Nias Island.

Martial Spirit

Atjeh State: Atjeh state is located at the northwestern extremity of Sumatra and has a population of about 1,000,000, 90 per cent of which belongs to the Atjeh race. The Atjehs are full of martial spirit, and it is a well-known fact that they continued their resistance against the Netherlands for more than 30 years. At the time the Imperial Forces carried out their landing operations on Sumatra last year, the Atjehs offered their enthusiastic cooperation at the risk of their lives.

South Atjeh produces a large volume of high grade petroleum, but the main industries in this state are agriculture and stock-farming which are enjoying great prosperity. From every inch of open fields, including the Atjeh plain, rich crops of rice are obtainable, and the surplus yield is supplied to East Coast state and elsewhere.

In the upland district, the production of Arabian coffee and black tea of superior quality is carried on, yielding much finer results than in pre-war days. Pasturage is also very prosperous, buffaloes, cattle and goats being depastured everywhere throughout the territory.

Enjoys Advantages

The Sumatra highway runs lengthwise through this region along the Malacca Strait, while the Atjeh railway starts from Medan, the center of North Sumatra, all of which places the region in a very advantageous position both from the industrial and communication points of view.

Conclusion: Within only one year since the enforcement of military administration, not only has Sumatra been completely rehabilitated, but such works as the Dutch government during the many years of its administration had been unable to put in hand have been satisfactorily carried out, thanks to the painstaking efforts exercised by the military administrative authorities and those pioneers of the south whose contributions to the cause of the country in the teeth of countless indescribable hardships are no less great than the glorious achievements of the fighting services.

Thus a strong wedge has now been driven in for the development of Sumatra, treasure trove of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, marking the completion of one stage in the great undertaking of constructing Greater East Asia.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe 36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Ken Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister to State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi J. Okada
S. Asada Viscount H. Kano
Baron K. Iwasaki G. Kishinami
Baron I. Morimura T. Ohmura
K. Kodama K. Itoh
T. Okubo
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
JAVA
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥91,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home: Seoul, Fusan in Korea; Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Fund 66,040,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Amagasaki Kure Onomichi Wakayama
Fukuoka Kurume Otaru Yahata
Hikari Kyoto Saga Yanai
Hiroshima Moji Sapporo Yokohama
Kobe Nagoya Shimonoseki
Kokura Niihama Tokyo
Kumamoto Okayama Wakamatsu
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN
General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI, GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1943

Eden in Washington

Of course we have no way of knowing exactly what British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is discussing in Washington. And neither Eden nor the American officials with whom he is conferring with tell, for they do not dare divulge the truth.

All they have permitted themselves to say to the public so far is that the discussions are "aimed at attaining complete agreement" among the anti-Axis nations as to the international policies to be pursued by them during and after the war. Which means that despite all their previous claims of solidarity and unity, these nations are still vainly seeking their yet unattainable "complete agreement."

But it requires no wizard to deduce with pretty conclusive accuracy what prompted Eden's sudden and hurried trip to Washington. If he was in search of "complete agreement" among the anti-Axis nations, there was hardly ever a time when more strenuous efforts were needed than now. For observe what has been happening within just the last few weeks:

On the occasion of the Red Army Day, Stalin responded to the congratulations of his Anglo-American allies by coldly reminding them that "due to the absence of a second front the Soviet armies had been bearing alone the whole burden of the European war."

On the occasion of the luncheon held in Washington to mark the second anniversary of the Lend-Lease Act, Chungking's visiting Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, flatly accused the United States and indirectly opposed the Soviet Union by bluntly declaring that since the difficulties in the way of sending supplies to Chungking over the air route from India were only a fraction of those met with by the Anglo-Americans in keeping up their supplies to the Soviet Union by way of Murmansk, more supplies could be sent to Chungking providing there was only a determination to do so.

Disgruntled over the virtual cessation of shipment of supplies from the United States, the Australian Government announced that it is sending Hugh Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, to Washington and London to plead in person against the apparent neglect and indifference of the American and English leaders.

Reflecting American fear and hatred of communism, Ambassador Standley at Moscow expressed his irritation over the lack of sufficient acknowledgment on the part of the Soviet authorities for American aid to the Soviet Union, while simultaneously Vice-President Wallace warned that another world war was "inevitable" unless the Soviet Union came to an agreement with the United States before the conclusion of the present war.

Marked impatience and concern over the absence of effective aid from their Anglo-American allies have come to mark the attitude of the Soviet leaders since the significant Axis victory in the capture of Kharkov.

Embarrassment, recriminations and worry have noticeably come to prevail among the anti-Axis military leaders since the timetable of their projected "offensive" drawn up at Casablanca has come to be completely upset by the success of the Axis operations in Tunisia.

If Eden has gone to Washington in search of means to contrive "complete agreement" among the anti-Axis nations, there is certainly no lack of problems for him to discuss. As to what practical results such discussions can bring about in the face of Axis invincibility, however, it is another question—another question, indeed.

Australia Stands Alone

Bereft of adequate aid from her erstwhile parent country across the seas, Australia stands alone today on the Pacific war front. Ever since the fall of Singapore more than a year ago, the Commonwealth has been dependent solely on what little aid trickled across the Pacific from America's overworked production plants.

But now it is learned that even the little aid Australia had been receiving from the United States has virtually ceased and the Australian Government is sorely beset with anxiety.

Australia's Prime Minister John Curtin announced curtly on February 25 that the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, Hugh Evatt, would be dispatched shortly to London and Washington in order to consult with anti-Axis leaders for the resumption of the shipment of war supplies.

It was added that Minister Evatt's visit to Washington last year proved only momentarily beneficial and once again it is necessary for a personal plea for an adequate shipment of war supplies to Australia.

Meanwhile, renewed Japanese air attacks on vital Australian strongholds have brought forth a flood of repercussions in Commonwealth circles despite the fact that the United States Secretary of the Navy Knox some twelve thousand miles away in the safety of Washington blithely announced that the Japanese threat to Australia has diminished. This is but a lame excuse for Washington to reconcile the fact that American aid to Australia has dwindled down to a mere trickle.

Like Chungking and the Soviet Union, Australia is on the actual firing front while Britain and the United States "play soldiers" in the relative remoteness of the North African desert. And like Chungking and the Soviet Union, Australia justly demands that more attention be paid to the replenishment of depleted war equipment while Washington and London fret over postwar pipe dreams.

It is high time that anti-Axis leaders were told off for their high-handed manner in avoiding actual warfare while weaker "partners" bear the brunt of the fighting on the China Continent, in the Southwest Pacific and in Europe. This Stalin has done already and Australian Prime Minister Curtin as well.

Washington dares not admit that it is the battering which the anti-Axis nations are receiving at the hands of Japanese and Axis submarines which is proving a stumbling block to their war efforts. Coupled with this, repeated naval setbacks in the Pacific and land reverses in Tunisia have made it necessary for the United States to confine her production to the replenishment of her own weakened forces.

As Chungking and the Soviet Union continue to vent their wrath on Washington and London, so Australia is forced to plead repeatedly for war aid which justifiably should be furnished by the "armchair generals and admirals" who appear to be fighting this war in the comfort of the American capital.

Australians must fully realize by now that all the grandiose promises and war aims as made in the anti-Axis capitals mean nothing to "country cousins" like themselves and Chungking. The sooner the Commonwealth realize that the only salvation for them lies in cooperation with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the sooner will they be freed from the tentacles of imperialist Britain and America. Otherwise Australia's fate is sealed—like the Netherlands, Poland, Norway and other countries which were duped into fighting a futile war which cost them their motherland—a pathetic sacrifice for the lust of Churchill and Roosevelt.

Australia stands alone in the Pacific. Isolated by vast expanse of ocean from both Britain and the United States, the Commonwealth faces the gravest threat to her very existence. It is time for grave thought in Canberra. The ghosts of the Netherlands, Poland, Norway and others who fought in vain, should be sufficient to indicate her fate—if she stubbornly fights alone.

A Year Ago Today

March 18, 1942

A communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters states that Imperial Navy Air Forces bombed Port Moresby, New Guinea, on March 13 and destroyed 11 of the enemy plane reinforcements. They also bombed military positions on Solomon, Florida and the Wanawana Islands.

* * *

Imperial Navy Air Forces raided Horn Island located at the northern tip of Australia, on March 14, and destroyed 14 enemy planes, discloses an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today.

* * *

The famous Japanese cherry trees planted on the embankment of the Potomac River in Washington, a donation from Tokyo to the United States, have all been cut down by a party of crazy Americans in blind resentment over the brilliant war achievements of the Japanese Forces at the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

* * *

With mounting Japanese victories continously being admitted by its allies, the Chungking regime's influence among the Chinese populace within unoccupied areas has recently shown a further decline as reports of peace and order increasingly filter into these parts from Chinese in regions under the Nanking Government.

* * *

Following their bloodless landing which was carried out in effective cooperation with the Navy on February 27 near Calapan, on the northeastern shore of Mindoro Island, to paralyze the supply route to the Bataan Peninsula, Japanese Army units started their westward drive and completely reduced the city of Calapan today.

STABILITY OF ASIATIC SPHERE SPELLS TRIUMPH FOR EMPIRE

Anglo-Americans Have Been Swept Away From Every Strategic Base Since Outbreak of Asia War

By NAOKICHI TANAKA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

It will be recalled that it was on December 11 that our two powerful European Axis partners, Germany and Italy, formally declared war against the United States. At the same time, Japan, Germany and Italy signed an agreement to prosecute the war jointly. By this agreement, the three Powers solemnly agreed (1) to prosecute the war forced upon them by both America and Britain with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory; (2) without complete understanding among themselves, they will not conclude an armistice or peace with either America or Britain and (3) even after the termination of the war, to cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous New Order. Rumania and Slovakia announced their entrance into the war on the 12th and so did Bulgaria the next day. The Axis camp was further strengthened when Thailand declared war on the anti-Axis nations on January 25.

Before the mighty Axis camp's military and diplomatic onslaughts the Anglo-Americans scurried about to reinforce their weakened points. One after another, with the exception of Argentina and Chile, all the republics in Central and South America as well as the scattered British colonies, the governments in exile, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the de Gaullist French and the Chungking regimes took up arms against the Axis Powers. On December 22 Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Washington to hold an Allied War Council with President Roosevelt and other representative leaders. As a scheme to detract the peoples' minds from the poor military showings during the very first month of the war in the Pacific, the Anglo-American Governments announced on January 2, 1942 in a pompous manner that 25 so-called "democratic" nations (including the exiled governments) had contracted a firm anti-Axis Alliance Treaty. This political gesture was followed by a Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janeiro on January 15. A resolution was introduced by the representatives of the Washington Government which called upon all Central and South American republics either to declare war or sever relations with the Axis countries. Argentina and Chile vigorously opposed the resolution but the rest of the republics were so intimidated by the American pressure that the resolution was passed.

U.S.S.R. Neutrality Proclaimed

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia an attitude of singularity has been shown by the Soviet Union. Commissar S. A Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, declared on December 9, 1941, "There is absolutely no probability of any fundamental changes taking place in the near future with regard to the Japanese-Soviet relations. Both the Soviet Union and Japan are guided by the Japan-U.S.S.R. Neutrality Pact." On the other hand, at the 79th ordinary session of the Imperial Diet Prime Minister General Tojo and Foreign Minister Togo reaffirmed that the Japanese-Soviet relations were still regulated by the Neutrality Pact and emphasized that there were no changes whatsoever. In order to readjust the political situations between the two countries, due to the advent of the new world developments, Ambassador Tatekawa was succeeded by Ambassador Naotake Sato, a brilliant statesman well versed in Soviet affairs.

The very foundation of the anti-Axis bulwark in East Asia began to crumble after the reduction of Singapore. Rangoon and Mandalay were occupied on March 8 and May 1 respectively to complete the Burma campaign and the closure of Chungking regime's vital supply route, the Burma Road was successfully effected. In the Philippines the stubborn American resistance in the dense jungles of Bataan Peninsula was crushed by April 11 and the island fortress of Corregidor was stormed and taken on May 7. The American influence was now completely ousted from East Asia. Without a momentary pause field actions in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands were pursued with vigor while our airmen repeatedly carried out devastating raids on northern Australia. The important British naval base on the island of Ceylon also felt the stinging blows of our fliers during the middle of April.

Then on May 6 the combined British and American sea forces tasted another bitter setback in the Coral Sea naval engagement from our Imperial Naval Forces. During the latter part of the month, one of our submarines crept into the British occupied harbor of Diego Suarez in Madagascar to attack the British fleet anchored there. On the South China front a large scale mopping up operation against the remnants of Chiang's troops in the Chekiang-Kiangsi provinces were resumed in May. Almost simultaneously with the spring campaign in South China, our forces occupied the islands of Kiska and Attu of the Aleutian group in the northern Pacific. Thus in the short space of only half a year, the Anglo-American influences were entirely eradicated from East Asia and the rich natural resources together with the strategic bases in the Southern Regions were placed under our domination to form an impregnable line.

Sends Cripps

Due to the consolidation of Burma and the development of operations in the Indian Ocean, our forces were within striking distance of the frontier of India. Britain became panic-stricken and, in her endeavor to check the rapidly crumbling British Empire at the sacrifice of Indian blood with empty future promises, dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India on March 25 for that sole purpose. The British emissary conferred at length with the leaders of the two principal political parties in India, the National Congress Party and the Muslim League. But the negotiations broke down when the British refused to accept the decisions of the Indian National Congress. During the hectic conference which drew world attention, America and Chungking were actively engaged behind the curtain to entice the Indian leaders to compromise with the British.

The Indian independence movement once again gained momentum. In the early part of August the Congress launched, with an unanimous vote an all-out anti-British campaign to encourage the Indian independence movement throughout the country. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Indian political leaders were held responsible by the British for the turmoil and were arrested. The arrests of these influential men spurred the movement. Riots and sabotage soared sky high to hamper the Indian war industries.

Australia Isolated

There was another source for Britain's headache other than the Indian problem. It was Australia. Especially after the fall of Singapore, coupled with the extension of our forces' operations in the Southwest Pacific, Australia was isolated from the British homeland. Realizing that the Commonwealth could no longer rely upon the mother country for aid, Prime Minister John Curtin bewailed the lurking danger before the very doors of his country and sought American aid. This was just the thing the imperialistic Americans were looking forward to, to implant Americanism in Australia. General Douglas MacArthur, the general famed for his cowardly desertion from Corregidor to Australia, was named Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, with his headquarters in Australia.

On the other side of the globe, the German army had emerged from its winter defenses to renew the spring offensive on the Kerch Peninsula. By the time the Fuehrer's summer offensive got under way along the entire German-Soviet front, the rich Ukrainian region was already in German hands and a drive towards the Caucasus was about to be launched. Even in North Africa the situation developed in favor of the Axis forces. Tobruk was recaptured on June 21 and the Axis troops reached as far as El Alamein in Egypt to menace the British naval base at Alexandria and the Suez Canal.

In anticipation of the German spring offensive, the tempo of Soviet diplomacy quickened. With a view to having the Anglo-Americans open a Second Front in Europe, V. M. Molotov, Soviet's Foreign Commissar, visited London and Washington. Under the understanding that the Second Front in Europe would be formed during 1942, the Soviet Union concluded a treaty with both Britain and America on May 26 and June 1 respectively. The Anglo-Soviet treaty called for the non-conclusion of a separate peace with Germany and on the post-war reconstruction of Europe, while the pact with the latter stressed mutual cooperation.

In order to discuss the Anglo-American Second Front promises to the Soviets and the offensive plans for the Southwest Pacific, Churchill again went to Washington on June 18. As an aftermath of this Churchill-Roosevelt talk, the former visited Moscow on August 8 where the Anglo-American-Soviet conference was conducted.

America's Operations

America's counter offensive in the Pacific was opened in the form of attempts to regain control of the Solomons area. Time after time the enemy's encroachment into this area was frustrated. It began with the first Solomons sea battle on August 7 which lasted for a week, followed by the second Solomons engagement of August 24, then the naval battle of the South Pacific on October 26 and the third Solomons sea clash which raged from November 12 to the 14. The reason why such concentrated attempts were made by the Americans in the waters surrounding the Solomon Islands were because they feared that if they were to lose complete control of this strategic area, the communication lines between America and Australia would be severed and the latter's territory would be menaced directly.

On the European battle scene America, who as the "arsenal of anti-Axis forces" had been supplying large quantities of munitions and supplies to England, the U.S.S.R., the Middle East and North Africa, schemed to plant its influence on the African continent just as it had done to the South American continent. With this in mind, American troops were landed in French Equatorial Africa and Liberia in September and October respectively. And simultaneously with the British counter-attack in Egypt, both the American and British armies invaded the French territories of Algiers and Morocco on November 7. As the result of Admiral Darlan's treacherous betrayal to his State, these territories were immediately occupied by the invaders who resumed their march towards Tunisia. While the Vichy Government severed relations with America, free reins were granted Germany and Italy to march into unoccupied France.

From the latter part of August, in the meantime, the Germans unleashed their sledge-hammer attack on Stalingrad and had occupied a large portion of that city by October. Northern Caucasus had also fallen into the hands of the Axis forces but with the approach of winter, the Red Army switched from the defensive to a counter-offensive.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, our Imperial Forces have swept the Anglo-Americans from every strategic base in East Asia and have established an impregnable Greater East Asia strategic sphere. As the great war enters its second year, our position is as strong as ever. In the far north our troops keep a constant vigil from Atsuta (Attu) and Narukami (Kiska) Islands of the Aleutian group; and in the east and southeast the Otori (Wake), New Guinea and the Solomons Islands form the outer ring to frustrate any penetration by the enemy into our sphere. Thus by virtue of consolidation of our far-flung bases in the Pacific we have completely torn to pieces the American offensive strategy based on the central Pacific route, the route by way of Hawaii via Wake, Guam and Manila. The northern route, originating from Puget Sound via Kodiak, Unalaska and Attu, has also been nipped in the bud while the southern route, starting from either Panama or Hawaii via Samoa and Sydney, is constantly under our pressure.

Defenses Impregnable

Together with New Guinea, the large and small Sunda Islands, form the outer fringe of our strategic sphere in the south supported by the formidable military bases at Amboina and Surabaya. These footholds have severed Australia's shipping communications with the British Isles on account of our constant threat to the south Indian Ocean. Furthermore in the west, our strongholds on the island of Sumatra, the naval base at Shonan and the Andaman Islands form the link to enable our forces to control the east Indian Ocean. The Chungking regime's source of supplies via the Burma Road has also been terminated and the eastern frontier of India is no longer safe for the British. Due to our alliances with Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and French Indo-China, our cordon on the Asiatic continent is air-tight.

The diameter of this Greater East Asian strategic sphere spans an area of more than 10,000 kilometers of which the Pacific and the Indian Ocean embrace about two-thirds and the remaining one-third is the Asiatic continent. Within and without this strategic sphere are innumerable strong points of our land, air and sea forces to form a sphere which is easy to defend but difficult for the enemy to penetrate. Our European Axis partners also possess a similarly advantageous strategic sphere, extending in an oval shape from west to east for about 3,000 kilometers and likewise north and south for 4,500 kilometers. Although the Anglo-American sphere extends over a vast area, their advantages are minimized by the great distance and lack of compactness.

Now that our strategic sphere has been stabilized we must next take full advantage of it and thus be in a position to achieve our final victory. Inasmuch as modern war is a war of science as well as a war of exhaustion, the nation's production plays an important role. An increase in productive power of Greater East Asia is anticipated in order to support adequately the impregnable sphere built by our Imperial Forces. In this connection while the war is being conducted on the one hand, the great doubletask of reconstruction and development of the natural resources of Greater East Asia is being pursued with vigor to realize ultimate victory.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

To be suspicious is to invite treachery.—Voltaire.

* * *

Volatility of words is carelessness in actions; words are the wings of actions.—Lavater.

U-BOAT WARFARE WREAKS HAVOC ON AMERICAN, BRITISH SHIPPING

Despite Frantic Enemy Efforts, German Submarines Continue to Sink More Vessels Than Can Be Spared

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

In his message to Congress on January 7th of this year, President Roosevelt declared that this year will see many fierce battles on all theaters of war, and foresaw better tidings for the "democracies". Concerning the Pacific, President Roosevelt declared that 1942 was a year of defense but that this year will find the Americans advancing. In his budgetary message to Congress the following day, President Roosevelt asked for a $100,000,000,000 appropriation for the next fiscal year, and declared that for the prosecution of the war, 96 per cent of the entire appropriation will be spent on military preparations.

It is known that a major part of American war effort will be laid on the shipbuilding program and on aircraft production. In spite of her productive capacity and her huge spending, America's shipbuilding program cannot adequately cope with the growing shipping shortage brought about by the intensified U-boat campaign, for various difficulties have arisen in the transportation of vital raw materials, and this situation in turn is known to be greatly hindering America's war industries.

One of the problems which is given special prominence by both America and Britain ever since the outset of the so-called year of advance is Germany's submarine warfare. Ever since the outbreak of the war, German submarines have been engaged in blockading Britain and have brought about most magnificent achievements. On the other hand, however, Britain has undertaken every possible anti-submarine measure in order to emerge victorious in the battle of the Atlantic.

In spite of all British efforts, however, Germany's submarines continue to take terrific toll of Anglo-America shipping, as her submarine strength grows stronger with each day.

Anti-Sub Body Set Up

Recognizing the importance of submarine warfare, British Prime Minister Churchill has established an anti-submarine committee in London in order to plan defensive strategy against the submarine menace. This committee is headed by Churchill himself with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, as vice-chairman. Members of the anti-submarine committee include First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, Minister for Air Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Minister of War Transport, and the chiefs of staff of the Admiralty and the air force.

In spite of all the frantic efforts by Britain and America, German U-boats continue to sink more ships than the enemy can spare. Ever since the Anglo-U.S. invasion of North Africa at the end of 1942, German submarine successes have been most notable.

During November, 1942, German U-boats sank a total of 166 vessels, totaling 1,035,200 tons. This is indeed a most spectacular achievement, considering the fact that winter months are unsuited for submarine warfare. During the past year of 1942, German submarines and aircraft have destroyed more than 9,200,000 tons of enemy shipping. During the same year, America claims to have built 8,000,000 tons of bottoms, but actually, this is comparable to 5,000,000 gross tons. Even with Britain's effort of 1,300,000 tons for the same year, enemy shipping replacements were far short of losses suffered during 1942.

Since the start of the war, Britain has lost approximately 17,000,000 tons of shipping. This figure is comparable to the total tonnage of mercantile shipping possessed by Britain before the war. Regardless of replacements by new construction, requisitioning of neutral ships, etc., there is no question that Britain is suffering from an acute shortage of ships.

Losses Exceed Replacements

This plight is clearly reflected by the tone of articles and speeches made in Britain. For instance, the Permanent Secretary of the British Cabinet declared that in spite of the fact that 1942 should have been a year during which the maximum efforts of the Anglo-Americans should have been laid on the anti-U-boat campaign, they were unable to realize their aim. The British air force, he continued, carried out intermittent raids on German submarine bases, as well as on submarine construction yards, but these raids were ineffective as shown by the huge shipping losses. He added that the losses exceeded replacements.

On January 9, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, referred to the U-boat menace when he warned the British people with the following words: "Britain's difficulties on the sea are undeniable. We are faced with a grave problem. Complacency in time of such a stress may be fatal."

Dealing with the same subject, a Labor member of the British Parliament, Mr. Winterton, wrote in the Manchester Guardian on January 7 as follows: German submarine strength as of August, 1942 was twice that of the First World War. And today, Germany's wartime production effort is concentrated on the construction of submarines, and as a result, a more intensified German submarine campaign can be expected.

Americans, on the other hand, were more optimistic as usual. Other than President Roosevelt's statement that 1943 would be a year of advance for the Anglo-Americans, the commander of the South Pacific Fleet, Admiral Halsey, assured newspapermen at a press conference in New Zealand on January 1 that 1943 would be a year of complete victory for the anti-Axis countries, and that they have already taken their first step toward that goal. This optimistic statement caused considerable sensation throughout America, and it was necessary for Elmer Davis, the head of the Office of War Information to step in with a statement that it represented Admiral Halsey's personal view of which the government knew nothing.

Davis Admits Situation Bad

During the same press conference, Davis declared that German submarines have sunk more American ships than she was able to replace, and that they were a constant menace to Anglo-U.S. shipping.

Britain hoped to overcome the submarine menace by concentrating air attacks on German submarine bases and submarine construction yards, but so far, this strategy has resulted in very little success. Admitting that Britain's anti-submarine campaign has been hardly successful, Admiral Sir Percy Noble said that unless effective anti-submarine measures are put into effect immediately, the anti-Axis might one day lose mastery of the sea. Admiral Noble suggested that the number of escorting ships should be greatly increased, but that corvettes were inadequate. Instead, he suggested that more and more destroyers should be put into convoy duty. Another suggestion broached was that the coastal patrols and that aircraft of the naval air arm should be increased.

Anglo-American shipping losses, I. L. Garvin wrote in his London Observer, must be offset by the productive power of America. He declared that if the anti-Axis hopes to gain complete victory in 1944, it will have to devise more effective and suitable measures against U-boats. Meanwhile, another writer on January 10 wrote in the Sunday Times: "Germany is building more submarines than the Anglo-Americans are able to destroy them. As long as this is the case, America's huge war spending would be meaningless. At any rate the Anglo-U.S. anti-submarine campaign is being carried out on too small a scale.

In spite of President Roosevelt's claim of 8,000,000 tons of ship construction in 1942, the fact is that the anti-Axis shipping losses far exceed replacements.

Germany has continued her submarine campaign against Britain for the past five years ever since the start of the present war in September, 1939. In spite of the bitter experiences she had tasted during the First World War, and for the past five years in this war, Britain is still unable to overcome this U-boat menace which threatens the very existence of Britain.

Food Problem Acute

Among numerous difficulties confronting Britain following her shipping shortage is the food problem. It is known that Britain cannot feed her own people as well as those of the American forces in that country with foodstuff produced in Britain alone. As a matter of fact, the bulk of her food supplies has to be imported from abroad. The British Minister for Agriculture, Harold Hudson, told a reporter of the Daily Mail on January 10 that Britain is faced with a grave food situation at present, and that unless the farmers are not increased by 500,000 immediately, this situation may still become precarious.

Warning the British people of more difficult days to come, the British Minister for Commerce, Hugh Dalton, declared on January 12 that the world war may reach its peak in 1943, and that the people will have to be prepared for more and more hardships and inconveniences. Especially that since more and more manpower would have to be diverted from civilian to war industries, the British people would have to be prepared for really difficult days ahead.

While such statements were being made, the British Minister for Production has been advocating the mobilization of women into war industries in order to ease the acute labor shortage. Women with children have even been urged to do some part-time work. A London correspondent of a Spanish newspaper cabled that food shortage in England is so acute that the people are called upon to conserve their

(Continued on Page 5)